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Australia: 20 ... 1,700 ...
Belgium: 45 ... 2,000 ...
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France: 6,000 ... 1,000 ...
Germany: 2,500 ... 1,000 ...
Italy: 2,000 ... 1,000 ...
Japan: 2,000 ... 1,000 ...
Netherlands: 2,000 ... 1,000 ...
Spain: 2,000 ... 1,000 ...
Sweden: 2,000 ... 1,000 ...
Switzerland: 2,000 ... 1,000 ...
U.S.: 2,000 ... 1,000 ...
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USSR: 2,000 ... 1,000 ...
West Germany: 2,000 ... 1,000 ...
Yugoslavia: 2,000 ... 1,000 ...

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ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Plan On Deficit Is Voted

House Seeks Cuts Of \$60 Billion Over 3 Years

By Jonathan Fuenfbringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has approved a package of spending cuts that would reduce the federal budget deficit by about \$60 billion over three years.

The package, approved Thursday by a vote of 228 to 199, includes major cuts in rural and public housing, reductions in veterans' programs, cuts in student loans and a one-year freeze in pay for civilian federal workers.

The Senate bogged down Thursday on its own deficit-reducing package because of a dispute over attaching a measure to curb textile imports. The Reagan administration has threatened to veto both the House and Senate proposals.

In fiscal 1985, the federal government ran a deficit of \$211.9 billion, which, though a record, was less than had been expected, according to Treasury Department figures released Friday and reported by The Associated Press. The previous record of \$207.8 billion was set for fiscal 1983. In fiscal 1984, the deficit was \$183.3 billion.

[The new deficit total was \$600 million less than an administration projection made in August, and



Dan Rostenkowski

was almost 5 percent less than the February estimate of a \$222.2 billion deficit. Officials attributed this to declines in interest rates and reduced military spending.

In a separate development in the effort to reduce budget deficits, members of House and Senate conference committees expressed optimism that they would be able to reach a compromise on legislation to mandate a balanced budget by 1991.

An analysis of the plan by the staff of the House Armed Services Committee found that it was likely to result in drastic, automatic cuts in spending for military personnel and equipment, contrary to supporters' assertions that the budget could be balanced without interrupting the administration's military buildup.

The packages approved in the House and being worked on in the Senate are designed to achieve a major portion of the deficit reduction promised in the 1986 budget plan.

In addition to savings of \$55.5 (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

U.S. Curb On Trade Advances

Senate, in Vote, Ignores Threat Of Reagan Veto

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has ignored threats of a presidential veto and warnings of economic disaster and strongly signaled its approval of a severe limit on textile and footwear imports.

The measure survived a key test vote Thursday, 54-42. But Senate leaders then set it aside before a final vote could be taken.

To head off a filibuster by the trade bill's opponents, the sponsors are trying to attach it as an amendment to a catch-all bill that carries out deficit reduction measures mandated by the congressional budget resolution for 1986. That kind of measure, known as a reconciliation bill, comes to the floor under special rules that limit debate and prohibit a filibuster.

The vote was the first step in a two-stage parliamentary voting process necessary to attach the trade measure to the reconciliation bill. It indicated that the Senate was likely to agree to the final step when and if it got the chance to vote again. But Senate leaders are trying to head off that vote by finding another way of considering the textile proposal.

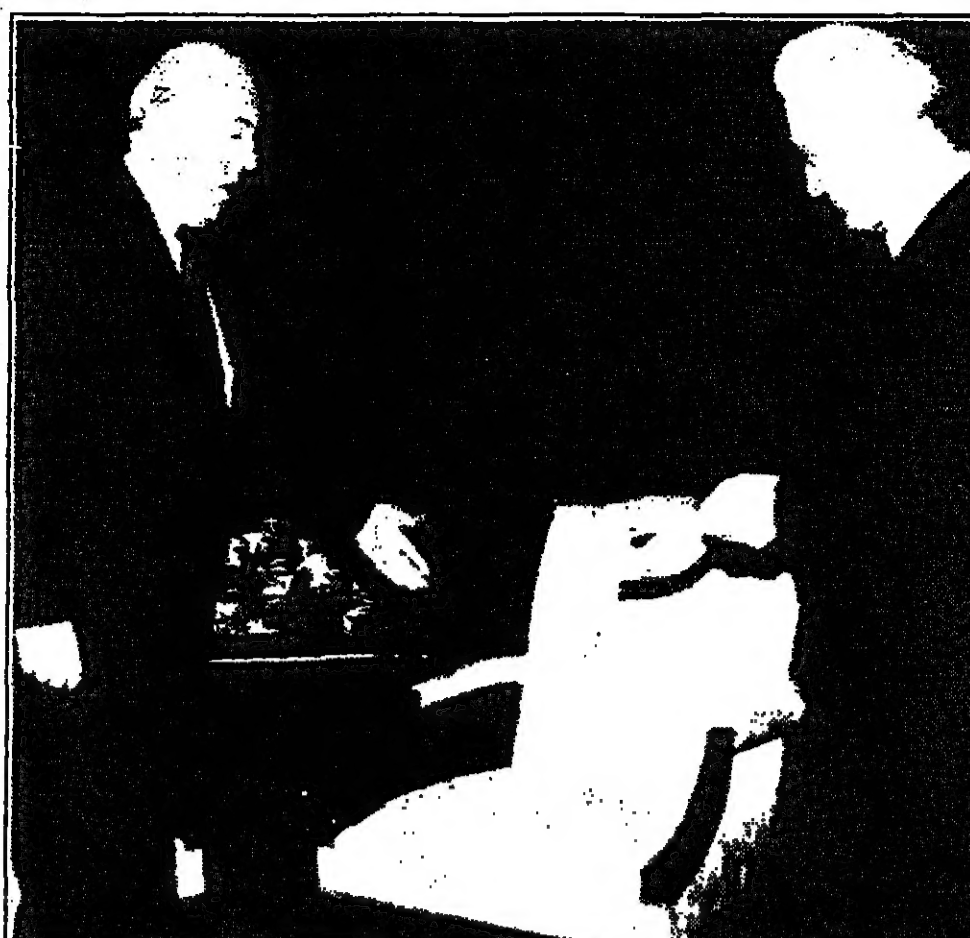
The sponsors of the trade bill believe that attaching it to the budget legislation would help shield it from a veto. But Senator Robert J. Dole, a Republican of Kansas and the majority leader, warned the Senate that President Ronald Reagan was prepared to veto the entire reconciliation bill if it contained the import curbs.

Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, scoffed at the veto threat and said Mr. Reagan would eventually bow to political pressure.

"You don't worry about Ronald Reagan when it comes to the textile bill in the Sun Belt," Senator Hollings said. "Let's sign this bill."

Lawmakers from Eastern and Southeastern states, which contain most of the textile and shoe industries, voted heavily for the move. Western legislators, who worry that the measure will undercut trade with Pacific nations, generally opposed the measure.

Senator Daniel J. Evans, a Washington Republican, said the bill (Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)



As Secretary of State George P. Shultz, left, and Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, met Friday, each insisted that his counterpart be seated first.

Moscow Attacks Reagan UN Speech, Says It Ignores Arms Control Issue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Friday that a call by President Ronald Reagan for "a fresh start" in U.S.-Soviet relations amounted to a relapse of Washington's "bankrupt foreign policy directives."

In a speech to mark the United Nations 40th anniversary in New York on Thursday, Mr. Reagan said he was looking for a new basis for relations when he and Mikhail S. Gorbachev met Nov. 19 in Geneva.

He outlined a plan for peace talks between warring groups in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Nicaragua, where he said the Soviet Union or its allies were trying to impose their will.

Tass press agency accused Mr. Reagan of trying to divert attention from new Soviet arms proposals and of distorting reality in Soviet-backed nations.

In a dispatch from New York, Tass said the Reagan speech contained nothing constructive.

"In reality," it said, "it boiled down to the rehashing of Washington's well-known bankrupt foreign

policy directives, the attempts to present in a more attractive package its nonconstructive policy of the refusal to take real measures for disarmament, its policy of state terrorism and interference in internal affairs of sovereign peoples."

Tass said the main focus of the speech "was paid not at all to the most burning problems of nuclear disarmament, but to other matters."

"And he flagrantly misrepresented the state of affairs in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia and a number of other countries," it said.

Moscow's reaction to Mr. Reagan's speech seemed to underline its growing impatience with the U.S. approach to the Geneva conference.

Mr. Reagan's statement that regional disputes should top the agenda at his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev was in stark contrast to the Kremlin position that arms control must be the focus of the meeting.

Mr. Gorbachev restated that position in a speech Thursday in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia.

Diplomats said that the Soviet Union would place the president's speech in the context of other recent U.S. actions that Moscow has criticized and described as proof that the United States was not preparing seriously for the summit conference.

These include the testing of an anti-satellite weapon, a U.S. refusal to join Moscow in a moratorium on nuclear tests and, above all, Mr. Reagan's insistence on continuing with research into a space-based missile defense system.

The Tass commentary said: "Reagan, passing on to concrete issues of U.S.-Soviet relations, altogether forgot a new start. The main attention in the speech was paid not at all to the most burning problems of nuclear disarmament."

Mr. Gorbachev's views on the summit meeting were endorsed at a Warsaw Pact meeting in Sofia this week where a communiqué listed Soviet proposals on nuclear and space weapons, conventional forces, chemical arms and other issues.

(Reuters, AP)

Shultz Plans Moscow Sessions Before Summit

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced Friday that he would confer in Moscow with Soviet leaders Nov. 4 and 5 to intensify preparations for the meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev next month in Geneva.

The session in Moscow, which would mark the first time an American secretary of state has traveled to the Soviet capital since 1978, would in effect decide the scope of the agreements that might emerge from the Reagan meeting with the Soviet leader in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20, administration officials said.

Mr. Shultz, emerging from a two-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union, said he would meet in Moscow not only with Mr. Shevardnadze, but with Mr. Gorbachev as well.

Among the ideas under active discussion for a possible agreement at Geneva is a statement of principles to govern the arms control negotiations. It will be impossible to achieve an accord on specific nuclear and space issues by the time of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, a senior administration official said.

Another proposal under discussion, cited by Mr. Shultz on Friday, was for the two sides to work out "an agenda for the future to have a sense of direction of where we think, and they think, this relationship should go, not only between the United States and the Soviet Union but between East and West."

A State Department official said Mr. Shultz, in his talks in Moscow with Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Shevardnadze, might be able to clear away the remaining obstacles holding up such accords as a new cultural, technical and scientific exchange agreement.

"The trip to Moscow is vital to shake up each side's bureaucracy," a State Department official said. "This way, both sides have a deadline of about 10 days to work out areas of possible compromise so that in Moscow there can be a good idea on what is possible and what is not possible at the summit two weeks later."

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevard-

nadze met for more than two hours Friday morning at a working breakfast at the United States Mission to the UN.

Mr. Shultz said they discussed, "in one way or another, all of the subjects that will be on the agenda in the president's meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva."

These include arms control negotiations, regional disputes, Soviet-American bilateral matters, and human rights, an administration official said. The Soviet side, when it lists the agenda, omits human

RELATED ARTICLES

- Allies criticized Ronald Reagan's UN speech. Page 2.
- U.S. arms control officials are worrying about disunity in their ranks. Page 3.
- Pentagon to buy émigré's writings on Gorbachev. Page 3.

rights, which it regards as American interference in its affairs.

Reagan, Allies to Meet

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany says President Reagan has agreed to meet European leaders after his summit conference next month with Mr. Gorbachev. The New York Times reported.

In a conversation with German journalists Thursday night, Mr. Kohl said that he and several other European politicians had pressed the president to agree to such a meeting and that Mr. Reagan had agreed.

The meeting will probably be held in Brussels on Nov. 21, after the Reagan-Gorbachev talks have ended in Geneva, Mr. Kohl said.

A U.S. official said that the president was "working on the notion."

The request for a presidential briefing was one sign of the interest in the summit conference on the part of western European leaders.

Another was the pressure that they applied in New York this week for a fresh statement by Mr. Reagan on arms control before the summit conference begins Nov. 19 — pressure applied more or less publicly by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and more privately by Mr. Kohl and others.



SOUTH AFRICA EMERGENCY — President Botha, in a rally in Springs, attacked on Friday those who have met with the African National Congress. Meanwhile, emergency rule was extended to Cape Town. Page 5.

Tough Times for Yakuza

But Japan Gangs Weather Crackdown

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

OSAKA, Japan — Times are tough for the yakuza, as members of Japan's resilient underworld are known.

An eight-month gang war has caused a wave of arrests and upset the gangsters' money-making routine.

But there is no sign of distress on the face of a cropped-haired gentleman in a brown double-breasted suit as two visitors are shown into the room where he is sitting. He stands, smiles cordially and reaches for his calling card.

It is a rather elaborate one, done in traditional brush calligraphy. It identifies him as assistant deputy chief of the *Takami-gumi*, one of the larger of 300 underworld gangs operating here in Japan's third-largest city. Address and phone number of gang headquarters are provided on the back.

He has taken time from gang duties to explain the yakuza lifestyle and the feudal code of honor that they say governs their existence.

"I joined this world at the age of 16," he said with visible pride. He is now 42. "My life is here, and I have no regrets."

He was asked how he lost half of his left little finger. He wiggled what is left and explained that, in line with yakuza tradition, he cut it off in 1982 and delivered it to the man who headed the gang he belonged to then. He needed to demonstrate remorse for leading the defection of 11 members to another group.

"I wanted to take responsibility," he recalled, adding, "It was sufficient payment."

The lone burglar or street-corner holdup man is virtually unknown

France Explodes a Nuclear Device, Reaffirms Commitment to Testing

MURUROA, French Polynesia

— France has exploded a nuclear device in the South Pacific and reaffirmed its commitment to nuclear testing.

It was apparently preparing another test after an unsuccessful attempt by environmentalist protesters to disrupt the blasts.

The pledge was made Thursday by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius after he had attended the first of a new series of underground blasts at Mururoa in the South Pacific.

"The sovereignty of France is not open to discussion," he told military personnel and atomic scientists at the base. "The nuclear tests are necessary to us. We will conduct them as other countries do."

He added: "We do not seek to conceal any risks, for a simple reason — the experiments are totally innocuous."

Mr. Fabius said the latest test had demonstrated an exceptional mastery of complex technology and rigorous security measures.

After the blast, Defense Minister Paul Quilès and staff officers demonstrated confidence in the test's safety by swimming in the lagoon.

Lucien Michaud, assistant director of France's Atomic Energy Commission, expressed satisfaction with the explosion but said it was too early to gauge whether it had been a success.

Mr. Michaud would not specify the power of the bomb, which had little apparent impact on the surface of the remote atoll, although he said it was "relatively weak."

In New Zealand, scientists said the blast had a yield of only five kilotons, equivalent to 5,000 tons of TNT, compared with a 150-kiloton explosion in May.

A barge carrying measuring apparatus was placed close to a tower used for lowering nuclear devices into explosion chambers beneath the lagoon, indicating that a further test could be staged soon.

On Thursday, ecologists of the environmental movement Greenpeace sailed toward Mururoa a few hours before the test.

The two men and two women aboard the yacht Vega were intercepted by French marine commandos two miles (3.2 kilometers) in-



The French defense minister, Paul Quilès, talks to a journalist during a dip after the nuclear test at Mururoa.

State of Siege Declared in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES

— President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina declared a state of siege Friday for a period of 60 days to curb violence linked to next month's congressional elections. Interior Minister Antonio Tróccoli announced.

Mr. Tróccoli said in a radio broadcast that the measure would not affect the Nov. 3 elections but was necessary to detain without trial those the government suspected of responsibility for a wave of bombings.

The measure suspends many individual rights and gives security forces wide powers to arrest and imprison people without trial.

The announcement came after a judge ruled that the government's use of emergency powers this week to order the arrest of 12 people was unconstitutional because no state of siege had been declared.

Mr. Tróccoli said a new decree had now been issued ordering the arrest of the 12 — six military officers and six civilians.

A state of siege was last in force in Argentina between 1974 and 1983. It was lifted for the presidential elections that brought Mr. Alfonsín to power, ending almost eight years of military rule.

Mr. Tróccoli said a separate decree had been issued, besides that ordering the state of siege, in which the government set down rules to ensure fair elections.

Explosion at Official's Home

Lydia Chavez of The New York Times reported from Buenos Aires: A bomb exploded early Thursday at the weekend home of Mr. Tróccoli.

Police said the explosion at the suburban farm of the interior minister damaged the facade of the house and shattered windows. No one was injured, but the incident and new bombing threats at public schools indicated that the government had failed to halt the surge in violence that began nearly a month ago.

Mr. Tróccoli has been chief spokesman for President Alfonsín on his decision Tuesday to use special executive powers to detain six civilians and six military officers.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

In 19th Game, Kasparov Shows Scorn for Karpov

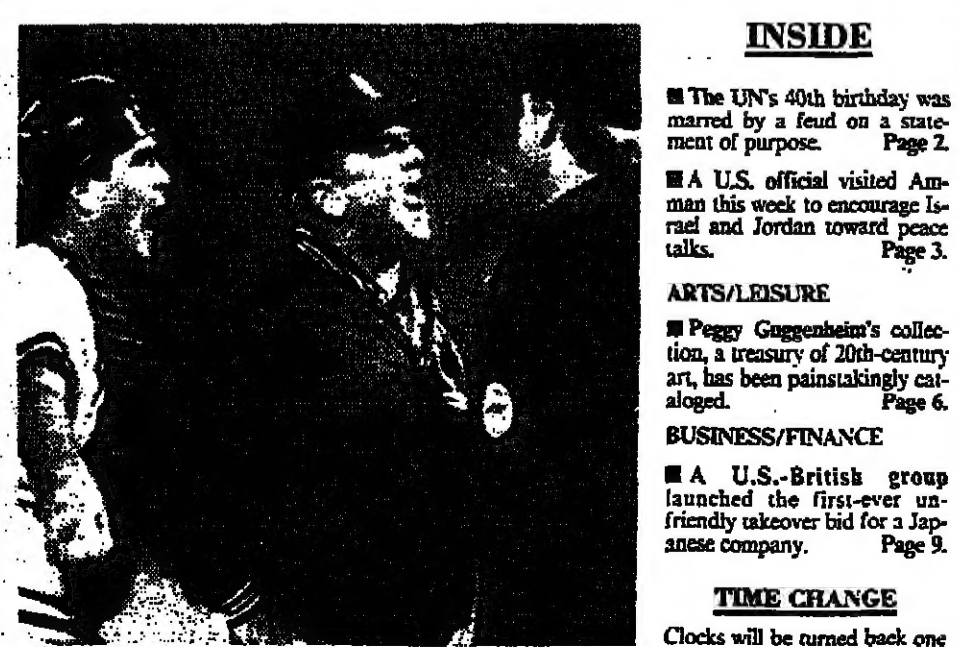
By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — It all came out in the open Thursday night — the tension, the emotion, the festering rivalry between two great chess players, now locked in their second battle for the world title.

Not only did Mr. Kasparov have Mr. Karpov in a corner Thursday night, but he put him there with a grand and defiant gesture.

According to experts, both players got caught in a time scramble after more than four hours of play, and in the ensuing war of nerves, Mr. Karpov blundered. Faced with what many considered to be an overwhelming disadvantage, the champion refused to resign, an intransigence considered by some to be a breach of chess protocol.

Visibly exasperated, at the end of (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



SERIES LOSER — Whitney Herzog, center, the Cardinals' manager, lost an argument and the game. Page 15.

INSIDE

■ The UN's 40th birthday was marred by a feud on a statement of purpose. Page 2.

■ A U.S. official visited Amman this week to encourage Israel and Jordan toward peace talks. Page 3.

■ Peggy Guggenheim's collection, a treasury of 20th-century art, has been painstakingly cataloged. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ A U.S.-British group launched the first-ever unfriendly takeover bid for a Japanese company. Page 9.

TIME CHANGE

Clocks will be turned back one hour at 2 A.M. Sunday when the United States and Britain return to standard time.

UN's Birthday Is Marred By Feud on 'Declaration'

Wording on Palestinian Issue Blocks Agreement on a Statement of Purpose

By Elaine Sciolino

NEW YORK — The United Nations turned 40 this week, but the historic birthday party was marred by the failure of member nations to agree on a universal declaration of purpose.

The predictable sticking point, one that has tormented the United Nations for most of its existence, was the Palestinian issue.

The secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, opened the anniversary ceremony on Thursday in the General Assembly hall, while the Preparatory Committee for the 40th Anniversary worked furiously — and unsuccessfully — two floors below in a windowless basement room on what was to be a "Declaration on the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary."

As the meeting broke up, a Western diplomat said, "This is the UN. Back to reality."

Another diplomat called the atmosphere "tense," and a Soviet delegate told a colleague, "This was no way to mark the anniversary."

The only issue that was regarded as insoluble was a paragraph in the five-page draft declaration, proposed by the United Nations' 21 Arab members, that expressed concern that "the question of Palestine" remained unresolved.

The paragraph called for affirmation of a commitment to work toward "a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem in all its aspects."

The draft mentioned the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, the rejection of acquisition of territory by force and an end to the occupation of the occupied territories, according to Western diplomats.

The United States submitted a more general paragraph calling simply for a "comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem in all its aspects." It has consistently opposed references to a "just" settlement.

The United States has also opposed calls for an end to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, as well as a resolution of the Middle East problem under UN auspices on the ground that this would involve the Soviet Union and would be time-consuming.

Harvey Feldman, the American delegate on the drafting committee, said, "A number of nations used the declaration as a point-scoring exercise. We were disappointed that we could not reach a consensus."

Mr. Feldman said the United States had given ground on other issues and that agreement had been reached on another thorny subject — the question of a New International Economic Order.

"The meetings were marred by East-West and North-South tensions," he said, "and, in particular, by the Middle Eastern question." Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, whose delegation supported the Arab draft, said:

"It certainly won't be good for the UN. It really backs up what I said — that certain countries are not willing to work together to produce a result that is acceptable to everyone."

Despite the failure of agreement on the declaration, the anniversary was regarded as a success.

Since the General Assembly opened six weeks ago, more than 200 speakers, among them presidents and prime ministers, kings and queens, sultans and special envoys, have spoken. They have uttered more than a million words about regional conflicts and global crises, about history and destiny in what can be described as a vast State of the World message.

As he looked out from the General Assembly podium to a gathering of world leaders on Thursday, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said, "This is a solemn moment. Leaders of all nations are assembled here and behind them is the single, collective constituency of the human race."

Earlier in the day, representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council — President Ronald Reagan, Prime Ministers Zhao Ziyang of China and Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Foreign Ministers Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union and Roland Dumas of France — as well as Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand and Mr. Gandhi stepped up to the podium.

In a speech to the assembly, Mr. Reagan urged the Soviet Union to help resolve five regional conflicts in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Angola and Nicaragua as a step toward easing tensions with the United States.

Mr. Shevardnadze reiterated the Soviet Union's "star peace" proposal, saying, "The heaviest burden on mankind's shoulders is the arms race, which is inexorably bringing us closer to the edge of an abyss. It is our duty to stop and then to reverse it, to prevent it from spreading to space."

After the speeches, the General Assembly declared 1986 to be the "Year of Peace."



President Ronald Reagan after delivering his address to the United Nations.

Allies Feel Reagan Failed to Blunt Soviet Initiative

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — President Ronald Reagan's speech to the United Nations constituted a clear attempt to wrest the propaganda initiative from the Soviet Union a month before his meeting in Geneva with Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

In the view of some American officials, and nearly all of the allied leaders whom the president met Thursday afternoon, Mr. Gorbachev has succeeded in making his country seem more eager than the United States to achieve a relaxation in international tensions. The allies have been pressing Washington to correct this impression as a matter of urgency.

Mr. Reagan chose to undertake that task in a surprising way — not by responding directly to Mr. Gorbachev's proposal for a 50-percent reduction in ballistic missiles but by discussing a wholly different aspect of East-West conflict. In doing so, senior White House officials said, he hoped to redefine the terms of the Geneva talks.

The president proposed, in effect, that the Soviet Union and the United States accept joint responsibility for fostering peace in five countries in widely scattered parts of the world: Ethiopia, Angola, Afghanistan, Cambodia and Nicaragua. They have in common the presence of Soviet or Soviet-backed troops whom the United States wants out.

El Salvador and the Middle East and other areas of conflict where the United States is heavily engaged, but the Soviet Union is not, were not on Mr. Reagan's list. In a briefing before the president's speech, a senior administration official said that El Salvador was missing because it was not so pressing a case and that the Middle East might "at some point involve a Soviet role" but not at once.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Although the president did not make the point so strongly, the senior official said that unless progress was possible in defusing what the administration calls "hotspot conflicts," it would be very difficult to make progress with the Soviet Union in other areas.

Mr. Reagan adopted his most grandiloquent patriotic tone in speaking of the role of the United States in the modern world. He held up his country as a model for the other members of the United Nations, as a nation that occupies no land abroad except that "beneath the graves where our heroes rest," rather than more diplomatically picturing it as one member of the family of nations, with problems and frustrations like all others.

They concede the point, emphasized Thursday by Mr. Reagan, that Mr. Gorbachev's new proposals are in fact only responses to U.S. initiatives. But they see that as a specialist's distinction, difficult to sell to the general public.

It may be that the president will answer the pleas of the Western Europeans, and the Russians, for fresh ideas on arms control before he meets with Mr. Gorbachev. He himself promised to make "major new proposals" before leaving for Geneva, and the senior administration official added that "you can expect arms control to be further treated from a platform that will make a new wide audience available" to Mr. Reagan.

But the fact that Mr. Reagan elected not to tackle arms control when he spoke Thursday suggested to many of the world leaders gathered at the United Nations that the United States may not have decided precisely how it should reply to the Soviet initiatives in that area.

In much of the world, the Geneva meeting is seen not as an opportunity for a fresh start, as the president described it, but as Mr. Reagan's last real chance to make a breakthrough with the Soviet Union.

Soon, foreign leaders believe, the approach of another presidential election campaign will undercut his authority. If his proposals make them even more anxious to see the United States recapture the high ground on arms limitation in the four weeks before the conference.

Ortega Stocks Up on Bulletproof Designer Eyewear

By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — After Daniel Ortega Saavedra jogged through Central Park, his aides joked that the Nicaraguan president needed to stay in shape because, if the Reagan administration got its wish, the Sandinistas might have to resume the rough life of guerrillas some day.

If the revolutionary leader does return to the hills, he will do so with a full supply of designer eyewear.

His motorcade of 17 cars pulled up to the Cohen's Fashion Optical store on the Upper East Side of New York the other morning. The store's manager, Noel Cottingham, said he helped Mr. Ortega pick out something sophisticated and yet simple, lightweight and bulletproof.

After an eye examination, the Sandinista leader bought six pairs, at \$300 each, of Silhouette frames with lenses made of polycarbonate. That is a sturdy plastic that is familiar to New Yorkers as the material used for many of the panels that protect taxi drivers and passengers from each other.

"It's indestructible, so it must be bulletproof," Mr. Cottingham said, adding that the dark, conservative glasses gave Mr. Ortega "the usual Wall Street look."

Rosario Murillo, Mr. Ortega's wife, chose three pairs of Gucci frames, as well as three Fiorucci frames for the couple's daughter.



President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua shaking hands with President Ronald Reagan at a reception for leaders at the anniversary session of the United Nations.

The bill was more than \$3,500. Mr. Ortega paid with a Diner's Club card from the Nicaraguan Mission.

At a cocktail party Thursday

him to arrange a trip to a Harlem shelter for the homeless.

The 25-year-old prince and his bodyguard, a Belgian Army colonel, drove up to 155th Street in their limousine and toured the shelter with William E. Gould, a Human Resources Administration deputy administrator. Mr. Gould confessed that he was quite nervous during the tour.

"It was my first time meeting foreign royalty, and we Americans don't always know how to act or what to say," he said.

Other dignitaries visiting the United Nations also moved beyond the usual visits to museums and theaters and courtesies to seek out New York's less glamorous side.

A group of Danish officials were eager to compare their country's social services with those available in New York. They asked Mr. Sterling to arrange tours of Rikers Island jail, police headquarters, the Spofford Youth Center in the South Bronx, and a Times Square center for troubled youth. They also explored on their own.

Taking a stroll on East 53d Street one night, Tage Nielsen, the head of the Danish Youth Council, surprised a young male prostitute when he began asking him about his motivations.

"Do you know what kind of a risk you run with AIDS and all that?" the diplomat demanded. "I try to protect myself, but I need the money," the 18-year-old replied.

Touring Times Square one afternoon, Mr. Nielsen walked up 42d Street past the exotic movie theaters, drug paraphernalia shops and kung fu festivals. He watched a man with a pink feather in his hair singing in a falsetto and executing an Egyptian-style dance as he smoked marijuana.

"This is worse than I expected," Mr. Nielsen said of the neon neighborhood. "I thought at least there were some rules, but there aren't. There's a lot of un-behavior, people fighting, taking drugs. It looks like you could be shot there without anyone taking care of it."

José Ladislao Biro, Inventor Of Ball Point Pen, Dies at 68

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — José Ladislao Biro, 68, who has been acknowledged as the inventor of the common ball point pen, died Thursday after a brief illness.

Born in Hungary, he emigrated to Argentina in 1920, the invitation of a former president, General Agustín P. Justo, who had spotted Mr. Biro using a strange type of pen at a resort hotel in Yugoslavia where both men were vacationing.

Mr. Biro said he sold the patent for the pen to the U.S.-based Parker Co. in 1943. It later became the most common ink-writing utensil in the world.

He emigrated with a specially provided visa and settled in Buenos Aires, where he perfected the pen's design in 1942 and formed a company to produce it for sale to the public. It first sold for the equivalent of \$40.

According to the Information Please Almanac, it was the first ball point pen produced for handwriting.

A U.S. citizen, John H. Lond,

had invented in 1888 a ball point for marking rough surfaces.

Mr. Biro's reputation as an inventor was well established before he arrived in Argentina. He was an honorary member of Hungary's Royal Academy of Sciences in 1938, and at 17 he had first received money for his design of a hand-operated clothes washer.

He was credited with more than 30 successful inventions, including a heat-proof tile for which patent rights were purchased by an Austrian company.

Before his death, Mr. Biro was working in the garage of his home, in the residential neighborhood of Belgrano, on a gas-separation process to enrich uranium for Argentina's National Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Biro also wrote and painted. Some of his paintings are held by the Fine Arts Museum of Budapest.

Thailand Charges 40 With Sedition

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — The Thai public prosecutor charged 40 people, including some senior military officials, with sedition on Friday for their alleged role in an abortive coup last month.

None of the 32 persons present in court replied when the three-judge panel asked if any were willing to confess, a legal source said. Eight other suspects, including a former prime minister and armed forces commander, Kriangkarn Channasand, are to appear before the court on Monday.

The 19-page list of charges, the result of a month-long police investigation, said that the 40 had been involved in the coup attempt. Five persons were killed and 60 injured in the uprising, which loyalist forces put down within a few hours.

The legal source, who spoke on the condition of not being further identified, said the first hearing was set for Dec. 4.

WORLD BRIEFS

Spain, U.S. to Continue Talks on Bases

MADRID (AP) — Spain and the United States have agreed to continue talks on the future of U.S. military personnel stationed in Spain following initial discussions this week. A joint statement issued Friday indicated that both sides would study the contribution of the other to "European and Western security."

Spain had been lobbying for the talks, which began Wednesday, since before President Ronald Reagan's visit to Madrid last May.

The statement made no direct reference to the reduction of the 12,545 U.S. troops and 1,669 civilian personnel stationed at four joint-use military bases and six communications centers in Spain. But both Spanish and U.S. sources have indicated privately that discussion of troop reduction, requested by the Spaniards, is the central theme of the talks. A second round of discussions is scheduled for December.

Suspect in Aquino Killing Identified

MANILA (AP) — Prosecutors investigating the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. on Friday named for the first time the soldier they believe shot the opposition leader.

Prosecutors identified the gunman as Rogelio Moreno, who they say shot Mr. Aquino in the back of the head as soldiers escorted the opposition leader off a plane on Aug. 21, 1983. Mr. Aquino was returning to the Philippines after three years of self-exile in the United States. Mr. Moreno was a member of the Philippine Constabulary Metropolitan Command in Manila.

In a 90-page summary, the prosecution also asked for conviction of General Fabian C. Ver, the armed forces chief, and 25 others charged in connection with the killing.

Rogelio Moreno

U.S., Vietnam to Search Site for MIA's

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States said Friday that Hanoi had agreed to the first joint U.S.-Vietnamese search of a B-52 crash site in a move toward settling the issue of 2,446 American missing in Southeast Asia since the Vietnam War.

Commodore James Cossey of the U.S. Navy said the agreement was "a positive step" and a sign that Vietnam wanted to fulfill its promise to settle the issue of the missing in action, or MIAs, within two years. He said Hanoi had agreed that excavation of the crash site near Hanoi would begin soon.

Commodore Cossey, a deputy assistant defense secretary specializing in East Asian and Pacific affairs, also released the identities of the remains of 10 Americans turned over by Hanoi on Aug. 14. One of them was a civilian who returned to Vietnam after the war and who died in a "re-education" camp in 1976.

Iran Warns U.S. Over Iraqi Attacks

NICOSIA (AP) — Further Iraqi attacks on Iran's oil export facilities could jeopardize U.S. interests in the Gulf, the Iranian press agency said Friday, quoting an Iranian military leader.

The IRNA agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Colonel Ali Sayyid Shirazi, commander of Iran's ground forces, as saying that if Iraq continued its efforts to block Iran's oil exports, "no one will be capable of protecting U.S. interests in the region."

IRNA also said that Iranian forces had captured 70 Iraqi soldiers as of Thursday in two days of fighting in marshes north of the Iraqi city of Basra. The agency has reported more than 310 deaths among Iraqi forces in the battles.

Warsaw May Free Political Prisoners

WARSAW (UPI) — The Polish government, saying the large turnout in last week's parliamentary elections proved that the people were behind its leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, has announced that it might consider the release of about 300 political prisoners.

The 78 percent turnout in the Oct. 13 elections, which the outlawed Solidarity trade union urged voters to boycott, was the lowest officially recorded in Poland since 1948. But the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said it indicated a "high degree of stability of the state."

The government statement on Thursday on possible amnesty came a day after Solidarity leaders called for the release of political prisoners and said that the union is alive and well. Lech Walesa, the founder of Solidarity, said in a telephone interview from his home in Gdansk, that he was skeptical about the proposed amnesty.

For the Record

Richard Ramirez pleaded innocent Thursday to charges that he murdered 14 people in California and committed 54 other felonies. He shouted "Hail Satan" as he was led from the courtroom in chains. (UPI)

Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, has undergone emergency surgery in New York to remove his spleen, which was injured in a fall, officials said today. (Reuters)

About 10,000 people in the remote Irish town of Knock watched pilgrims take off for Rome on Friday from Ireland's newest airport. Monsignor James Horan was inspired to build an international airport by Pope John Paul II's visit to Knock six years ago. (AP)

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Arms Control Officials in U.S. Worry About Disunity in Ranks

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With a meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev less than four weeks away, administration officials say they have become concerned about disunity in their ranks on arms control.

The officials, who are involved in preparations for the summit meeting, speak of divisions on almost every issue: how to characterize the Soviet arms proposals, how to interpret existing treaty obligations, how much public emphasis to give to purported Soviet violations and, finally, the all-important question of what the U.S. goals should be.

They also lament what they call serious failings in White House coordination of public statements.

"That makes us look even more divided than we are," an official said.

As these officials see it, the disparity is caused mainly by the fact that Mr. Reagan has not yet decided on his own general approach to the meeting, let alone on the specifics. Nor has he provided enough authority to Robert C. McFarlane, his national security adviser, or anyone else to contain the centrifugal forces that have characterized his arms control team.

The upshot has been three weeks of public statements by officials from the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon, all pulling in separate directions.

Nor, according to the officials, did Mr. Reagan's speech to the United Nations General Assembly do much to clarify the situation. Some said that his tone had been



Caspar W. Weinberger

conciliatory and they noted that he had characterized the Soviet proposal for a 50-percent cut in nuclear arsenals as "containing" seeds which we should nurture.

By all accounts, no official seems to be checking his statements beforehand with the others. This lack of coordination has been an affliction of the Carter and Reagan administrations and is unusual only because it persists so close to a summit meeting.

These problems emerged this week as Paul H. Nitze, the State

Department's arms control adviser, put a Soviet proposal on a medium-range nuclear force in a somewhat favorable light the day after Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger suggested that purported Soviet violations cast doubt on the value of arms control generally.

The U.S. officials say they see the Russians flailing about, too, to some degree, as Soviet leaders try to establish their own bearings.

Three months ago, Soviet arms negotiators in Geneva talked about a temporary halt on medium-range missile deployment by the Soviet Union and the United States, implying an acceptance of current U.S. deployments.

Three weeks ago in Paris, Mr. Gorbachev also suggested separate talks with France and Britain about their missile arsenals. This seemed to cast a shadow over the Soviet-American talks and had the effect of putting American medium-range forces in the same negotiating pot as American intercontinental-range weapons.

Then, last week in Geneva, the Russians came back to their suggestion of three months ago and proposed a freeze on Soviet and U.S. medium-range missile deployment.

This is what Mr. Nitze was referring to Wednesday when he said that the Soviet Union seemed ready to accept some of the new U.S. medium-range missiles. The United States now has more than 200 such missiles in Europe.

State Department officials said they had no forewarning that Mr. Weinberger was about to revive the issue of the SS-25, an intercontinental ballistic missile.

The United States contends that the SS-25 is the Soviet Union's second new type of ICBM even though the 1979 treaty on strategic arms limitation allows the flight-testing and deployment of only one new type. The Russians contend that their new type is the SS-24, and that the SS-25 is simply a modification of an earlier missile, known as the SS-19.

As far as State Department officials are concerned, Mr. Weinberger's motive in bringing up the matter again could only have been his desire to cast a pall over the summit meeting. Mr. Weinberger's aides said that he simply wanted to call attention to the fact that the SS-25 had now become operational.

Only two weeks ago, the administration went through a similar round of public pushing and pulling over what kind of testing was, and was not, allowed by the 1972 anti-ballistic missile pact.

At that time, Mr. McFarlane went on television and, without warning to his colleagues, gave a broad interpretation of the treaty.

Days later, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, after taking the matter to the president, said that Mr. McFarlane's interpretation was correct but that the United States would nevertheless abide by a narrower one.



Some of the 118 prisoners and wounded rebels freed by El Salvador in a Red Cross truck. In return, rebels released President Duarte's kidnapped daughter and a friend.

El Salvador Gunfight Kills One, Hurts 10

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — A gunfight Friday in front of the presidential palace in San Salvador killed one person and left 10 wounded. The shooting occurred at noon, as President José Napoleón Duarte was preparing to leave for a speech at the National Assembly.

The incident occurred amid the tension that surrounded Thursday's release of the president's kidnapped daughter in an exchange of prisoners with guerrillas.

A presidential spokesman said there was an attack at midday on the two main entrances of the palace, and soldiers guarding the palace returned the fire. The spokesman said that Mr. Duarte remained safely inside the building complex.

But witnesses said the shooting began as police detectives opened fire on a car they were chasing close to the white colonial palace in the south of the city. Suspecting an attack, soldiers at the barracks next to the palace opened fire on a passing bus, wounding at least seven passengers.

Pentagon to Buy Study of Gorbachev

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Defense Department plans to spend up to \$100,000 for a study entitled "Mikhail Gorbachev — The Formative Years," based on the recollections of an émigré who has not seen the Soviet leader for nearly 30 years.

The idea for the unclassified study came from Gerold Guensberg, head of Delphi Associates of Falls Church, Virginia, who hires Soviet émigrés to write reports that he tries to sell to government agencies.

Several months ago, Mr. Guensberg said, he noticed that one of the émigrés, Friedrich Neznansky, had attended the Moscow Law Institute from 1950 to 1954, the same years as Mr. Gorbachev, and worked in the same city after graduation.

"Did they know each other? Yes. Were they close friends? No," said Mr. Guensberg, who said he retired from the Central Intelligence Agency in 1979 after years as an interrogator of German scientists who had been in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Guensberg said he then approached the Pentagon. At the same time, he realized that Mr. Neznansky's material was dated and might not be entirely accurate. "He knew Gorbachev. I also know there was a danger. He

doesn't have a license to practice psychiatry," Mr. Guensberg said.

The study is for the Defense Department's net assessment office, which is responsible for calculating the balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mr. Guensberg said he went to the net assessment office, rather than the State Department or the CIA, because he knew Andrew Marshall, its director, and knew that Mr. Marshall's office had money.

Mr. Marshall could not be reached for comment, but Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Gladstone, his military assistant, said the office wants to fund the study about Mr. Gorbachev in hope of learning "some insights about this man, what makes this guy tick, how he might react."

Colored Gladstone would not say how much the study might cost. "It's a fairly small amount," he said. "Just say it's less than \$100,000."

The Pentagon announced its intention to negotiate with Mr. Guensberg's company in the Oct. 11 Commerce Business Daily, which lists many government contracts.

The announcement said the study "will focus on what may have been unique about Gorbachev that

led to his eventual rise to the highest party level. This research will provide defense policy makers with insights ... which could directly impact on U.S. national policy concerns toward the Soviet Union."

Mr. Guensberg said that Mr. Marshall "deserves a medal for realizing the potential in this."

He added: "It's not a study of why birds flap their right wing. This is serious. They need every scrap they can collect."

Mr. Guensberg declined to say how much of the proposed contract award he will share with Mr. Neznansky, who left the Soviet Union in 1978 and now resides in Germany where he works for an émigré publishing house.

Mr. Guensberg said that Mr. Neznansky last saw Mr. Gorbachev in the mid-1950s when the two were both working near Stavropol. Mr. Neznansky was a prosecutor and Mr. Gorbachev was an official in the Young Communist League.

To help Mr. Neznansky recall those days, Mr. Guensberg said he gathered Soviet scholars from George Washington, Harvard, Columbia and Stanford universities and had them debrief Mr. Neznansky during a series of meetings in September.

"In my opinion it has merit," Mr. Guensberg said, adding, "Obviously I have a vested interest."

U.S. Says Official Visited Jordan This Week to Encourage Peace Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States sent a high-level official to Jordan this week on a mission to encourage Israel and Jordan toward Middle East peace talks, the State Department said.

The department said Thursday the purpose of the unpublished trip by Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, was to "sustain momentum" that they said had been generated in recent weeks.

The disclosure came amid an unusual public exchange of conciliatory statements by Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and King Hussein of Jordan.

Officials accompanying President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz to the United Nations in New York said the United States believed that the prospects for moves toward peace had been advanced and had decided to step up its middleman role.

Mr. Murphy's trip to Amman was said to have been undertaken shortly after Mr. Peres completed talks in Washington on Oct. 18 with U.S. officials.

Mr. Murphy gave Hussein private assurances from Mr. Peres about Israel's desire for negotiations and Washington's evaluation that the prospects seemed favorable for the early start of peace talks, the officials said.

Following his talks with Mr. Murphy, Hussein gave an interview with The New York Times in which he praised a speech at the United Nations on Monday by Mr. Peres as "the beginning of movement in the right direction and reflects a personal concern for the fate of future generations and a determination to contribute towards the achievement of peace in our time."

According to senior administration officials, Mr. Peres made a significant concession to Hussein by agreeing publicly last week to participate in a Middle East peace conference, to which the Soviet Union would be invited along with the United States and perhaps some other Security Council permanent members. He repeated that offer in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly on Monday.

Mr. Peres's conditions were that Moscow agree to restore diplomatic ties with Israel, and that the conference proceed directly to talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian group that did not contain members of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Murphy was supposed to emphasize in his talks with Hussein that Mr. Peres had met him more than half way by dropping Israel's refusal to consider an international conference.

Mr. Peres is seeking a reciprocal concession from Hussein: to bring to the negotiations only Palestinians who are acceptable to Israel, such as the mayors of some West

Bank cities, and not those who are identified as figures in the PLO.

According to Israeli sources, Mr. Peres recognizes that Hussein cannot break with the PLO, but his hope is that pressure can be brought on Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, to allow the non-PLO Palestinians to negotiate on the future of the West Bank.

As to Mr. Peres's insistence that the Soviet Union restore diplomatic relations with Israel, the United States is said by Israeli sources to believe this is a valid proposal, and Mr. Reagan is expected to discuss this with Mikhail S. Gorbachev at their meeting in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20.

Mr. Peres met Wednesday night at the UN with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and according to Israeli sources Mr. Shevardnadze was cordial but deferred substantive questions until "after the summit."

Israeli officials contended that some Arab states were pressing Moscow for the first time to restore relations with Israel.

French Transport Offer

Judith Miller of The New York Times reported from Paris.

Mr. Peres said Friday after arriving in Paris that France had offered to provide air transport to help Soviet Jews emigrate by flying them directly from the Soviet Union to Israel if Moscow agreed to permit expanded emigration and such flights.

Mr. Peres disclosed France's offer after a meeting with President François Mitterrand, under whose government relations between Israel and France have significantly improved.

His decision to discuss the offer publicly at this time tended to support reports circulating in diplomatic circles that the Soviet Union had signaled that it might be prepared to countenance such flights and large increases in Jewish emigration after the November summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

Diplomats in Paris and in Washington said that Moscow was also apparently prepared to permit an exchange of interest sections between the Soviet Union and Israel.

Mr. Peres also extended to Syria the same offer he has made to Jordan: to terminate immediately the state of war between Israel and Syria and engage in direct talks without preconditions.

"If the Syrians are ready, we are ready, too," Mr. Peres said. "I am serious."

3 Charged in Killings

Three pro-Palestinian guerrillas were charged Friday with the murder of three Israelis at the Larnaca marina last month. The Associated Press reported from Larnaca.

The men, a Briton and two Arabs, appeared in the court building near the marina where the three Israelis were shot to death Sept. 25 aboard a small yacht.



Sandy Kirkman surveys the remains of wrecked home.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Spouse Gets Revenge Using a Bulldozer

Angry with his wife for filing for divorce, Raymond Kirkman wrecked their new \$85,000 house in Enumclaw, Washington, with a bulldozer while she was out of town.

Police said there may be no case against Mr. Kirkman because he paid \$11,500 for a demolition permit at city hall before going into action.

A police officer, Fred Eaton, said, "When I got the call over the radio, I thought it was the usual domestic case where the husband is tearing up the house. You know, throwing things around. When I got there, I made him stop for a minute. But Mr. Kirkman produced his permit and continued bulldozing."

U.S. Education: More, If Perhaps Not Better

The American people are "the most educated in the world," a recent U.S. Census Bureau study said, but added that the quality of American schools has sagged.

It cited surveys showing that in 1980-81 almost 32 percent of Americans 25 or older had at least some college education, compared, for example, with 17.3 percent of East Germans, 17.2 percent of Canadians, 15.5 percent of Swedes and 14.5 percent of Japanese.

But the study went on to cite such evidence as Scholastic Aptitude Test scores, which steadily declined from 1963 before picking up slightly this year, to support its conclusion that "the quality of schooling has declined, especially during the 1970s."

Short Takes

How did St. Louis and Kansas City make it an all-Missouri World Series? George Vecsey, a sports columnist for The New York Times, saying that "the answer was in the heavens," noted that Mark Twain was born in 1835, when Halley's Comet was closest to Earth, died in 1910, the next year Halley's comet was visible. "This year," Halley's Comet flashes again.

and Mark Twain's native state has sagged: the entire World Series.

Winegrowers in California's Napa Valley are concerned that a growing flood of tourists — two million came last year and spent \$135 million — and a growing number of boutiques and restaurants to serve them are skewing the economy so that Napa's earth may someday be too expensive to farm. A 17-year-old Napa County ordinance has confined development to already-established cities, but this could be ended by a 3-2 vote of the county board of supervisors.

A half-century of tradition was cleared away with the dishes this month when the First Congregational Church in Middlefield, Massachusetts, gave its final "Coon" Supper. Members of the church's Ladies Aid Society said they have baked their last racoon. Helen Cook, 78, said, "The problem is, the girls in the kitchen aren't getting any younger, and the tendency of the younger women does not lie in the direction of coon supper."

Deaths of drunk drivers dropped 24 percent between 1980 and 1984, from more than 14,000 to 11,000, according to U.S. government figures. The percentage of drunken motorists among all fatalities involving drivers during the same period dropped from 50 percent to 43 percent. This would suggest that nationwide campaigns against driving while under the influence of alcohol are succeeding.

Shorter Takes: "Stagecoach," the much-revived 1935 classic that made John Wayne a star of the first magnitude and had a remake in 1966 that was quickly forgotten, is to be remade again. This time Kris Kristofferson will star in the Wayne role of the Ringo Kid.

The Washington Post noted in an editorial that the number of U.S. wild-turkey hunters now equals the number of wild turkeys, two million. To further even things up, The Post suggested, "It is time to arm the turkeys."

Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Jarvik Heart Implanted in U.S. Invalid

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — A 47-year-old man who was given less than 24 hours to live without a new heart has received a Jarvik 7 mechanical heart to keep him alive until a human heart transplant can be made.

Surgeons at Presbyterian-University Hospital implanted the pump Thursday night in the chest of Thomas Gaidosh as "an interim life-saving measure," a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Gaidosh, who had to quit his job as a loading dock worker after he was disabled by heart disease two and a half years ago, was reported in critical condition after the six-hour operation. Doctors said his condition was normal after an implant.

Dr. Bartley Griffith, leader of the surgical team, decided to implant the Jarvik heart because Mr. Gaidosh "was not expected to survive 24 hours" without it, the spokesman said. Mr. Gaidosh had been on "acute status" awaiting a human heart transplant for about two and a half weeks.

Dr. Griffith, 36, was given permission in August by the Food and Drug Administration to use the Jarvik 7 for temporary implants. He was assisted in the surgery by Robert Hardesty and Alfredo Trento.

The Jarvik 7 is designed to replace the main pumping chambers of the heart. It was the first artificial heart approved by the FDA for use in humans.

Mr. Gaidosh is the world's seventh Jarvik 7 patient and the 11th artificial heart recipient.

He also is the second artificial heart recipient in Pennsylvania in a week. Anthony Mandia, 44, of Philadelphia, received a Penn State heart last Friday at the Hershey Medical Center. He is also awaiting a human heart transplant.

William J. Schroeder, 52, of Jasper, Indiana, is the world's longest-living artificial heart recipient. Mr. Schroeder had a Jarvik 7 implanted Nov. 25, 1984, in Louisville, Kentucky.

3 Swedish Iron Miners Killed

Reuters

KIRUNA, Sweden — Three miners were found dead Friday in a mine shaft in an iron ore district in northern Sweden, possibly killed by gas from rock blasts, the police said.

NASA Says a Journalist Will Fly Aboard Shuttle, Perhaps Next Fall

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has announced that a journalist will be chosen to fly aboard the space shuttle, probably on a flight next fall.

A teacher has already been chosen as the first citizen passenger to fly into space. She is Sharon Christa McAuliffe, a high school teacher from Concord, New Hampshire. She and a backup teacher are training at the Johnson Space Center in Houston for a flight in January.

The goal of the program is to send men and women into space who can communicate their experience more effectively than the astronauts, who are often terse in describing space and space flight.

Some journalists and educators said they were uneasy about the plan to send a journalist into space, and called the move essentially a public relations program for the space agency. Such statements were discounted by the Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Education, which is coordinating the nationwide selection process.

Roy M. Fisher, former editor in chief of the Chicago Daily News, which ceased publication in 1978, and former dean of the journalism school at the University of Missouri, called the choice of a journalist "good to the degree that it acknowledges the importance of journalism to public understanding."

But Mr. Fisher said "it makes me uneasy" whenever "a journalist is used as a tool to promote any special interest, even one as worthy as the space program."

JAL Remembers Victims of Crash

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The president of Japan Air Lines laced the relatives of victims of the world's worst single-plane disaster and bowed low and long.

He turned to a wall covered with wooden tablets bearing the victims' names. He bowed deeply. Then, in a voice that sometimes quavered, Yasumoto Takagi asked for forgiveness and accepted responsibility.

The ceremony Thursday marked the final memorial service sponsored by the airline for the 520 people who died in the Japan Air Lines crash on Aug. 12.

On Tuesday, 3,271 people attended a service in Osaka. On Thursday, about 1,400 people, 700 of them family members, 693 of them airline employees and other guests, crowded into Hibiya Public Hall.

One by one, the black-clad figures walked up to the altar, left a chrysanthemum for remembrance, bowed and turned away. For more than an hour, the organ strains of Tchaikovsky and Beethoven, families, dignitaries and airline employees filed by, pausing in front of the altar to pray, wipe away a tear or stand silently.

For Mr. Takagi and his employees, the service marked the culmination of a two-month exercise in accountability. Since the night of Aug. 12, the airline has mobilized its staff, from the president on down, to offer the gestures of apol-

4 Die, 26 Hurt As Mortar Fire Hits West Beirut

United Press International

BEIRUT — Four persons were killed and at least 26 were wounded Friday in a surprise mortar bombardment that briefly engulfed mostly Moslem West Beirut, catching thousands of shoppers, workers and schoolchildren on the streets, witnesses and hospital sources reported.

The source of the barrage, which consisted of dozens of shells, remained uncertain, but militia and Lebanese Army sources privately said the light mortars were apparently fired by rival gunmen during a brief gun battle in the Hamra area of West Beirut.

"They were small caliber mortars with a maximum range of one kilometer," an official at the four-member Central Security Committee said.

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Mr. Peres is seeking a reciprocal concession from Hussein: to bring to the negotiations only Palestinians who are acceptable to Israel, such as the mayors of some West

Bank cities, and not those who are identified as figures in the PLO.

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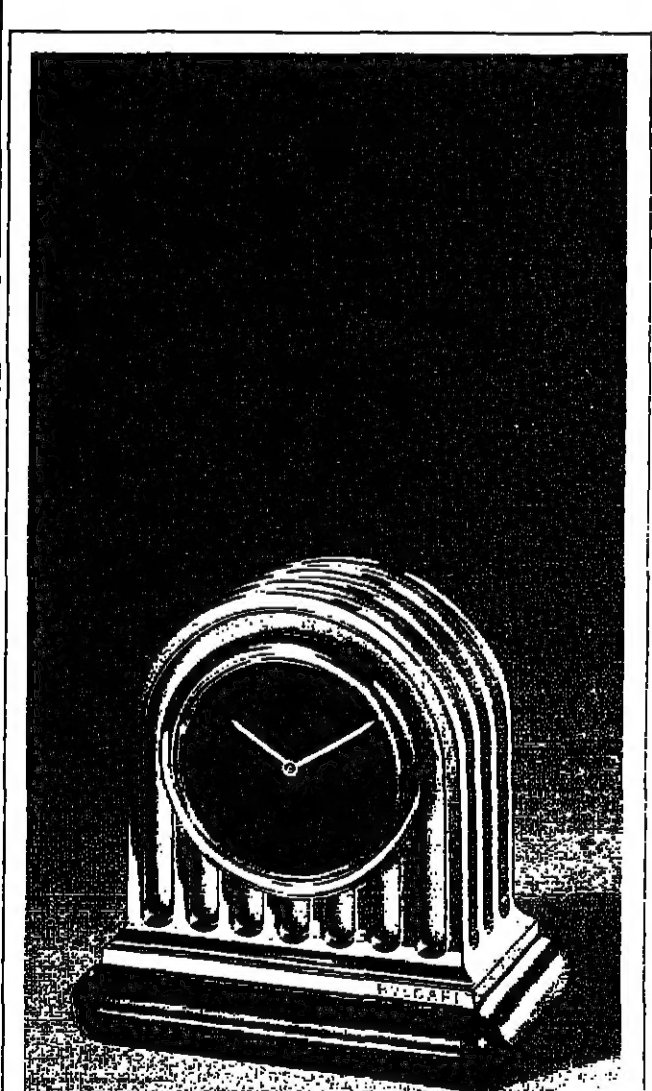


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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

What Reagan Did Not Say

To a world eager for progress toward peace at Geneva, President Reagan has offered a combative sermon. He spoke Thursday of the innate goodness of Americans and the sanctity of freedom. He called on the Soviet Union to join with the United States in resolving regional conflicts — but only in those regions where Moscow stands to lose. Mr. Reagan seemed less interested in diplomacy than in scoring debating points off Mikhail Gorbachev.

Thus the president had little to say to the United Nations on its 40th anniversary about disarmament. He discerned "seeds which we should nurture" in the Soviet proposal for deep cuts in strategic arsenals. But he followed with an unabashed sales pitch for his Strategic Defense Initiative, and bolstered it with an 18-year-old Soviet testimonial for defensive systems long rejected by U.S. presidents.

Mr. Reagan's approach surely was meant as a response to successful Soviet propaganda initiatives, and it has undoubtedly appeal to some domestic audiences. The pity is that he threw away a precious chance to bid for the high ground with his global audience. Detaching threats to peace, freedom and sovereignty only in the other fellow's corner did little to enhance his credibility.

"Freedom is not the sole prerogative of the chosen few," declared Mr. Reagan, "but the universal right of all God's children." But some of God's children live in South Africa. Not once in his address did the president find occasion to mention apartheid. Neither did he voice the concern that even his own administration feels about the lack of political liberty in Chile, South Korea and the Philippines.

He castigated the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan, its support of Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and its military assistance to leftist regimes in Ethiopia, Angola and Nicaragua. To rub it in, he added to his advance text explicit and belligerent comments on Marxist-Leninist governments and figures for Soviet-bloc troops in five countries.

By contrast, he described the American-aided "contra" rebels in Nicaragua as "struggling democratic resistance forces." The distinction will be lost on many people, particularly most Latin Americans.

Mr. Reagan asks Moscow to assume joint responsibility for peacemaking in regional conflicts. In theory, that is a fine idea, worthy of consideration at the summit conference. There is no reason for the Geneva meetings to be restricted to issues of strategic arms control. But neither peacemaking nor peace can be so selective. A sermon vulnerable to such easy challenge can persuade only the converted.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Consuming Interests

American producers may no longer set the standard for the world, but when it comes to consuming, the United States still has no equal. Led by the biggest consumer of them all, the federal government, buyers managed to wake the economy up a bit in the third quarter of the year after six months of languor. Now, however, forecasters are worrying that the consuming public may not be up to the job of keeping the economy moving.

The trouble, of course, is that the public, like the government, has been buying on time. Last month, as consumers splurged on new autos, personal savings hit a historic low. That one month would not be so disturbing had it not followed a near-record low for savings in August, and a declining trend over many months before. The government, meanwhile, has been boosting measured gross national product by spending more on surplus farm commodities and defense — again with borrowed money.

The Reagan administration naturally prefers to highlight the positive side of this profligacy — the modest rise in personal income and measured output. But even the government's economists admit that private consumers, at least, cannot be counted on to keep buying at the current pace. With savings already near

rock bottom, economists are focusing on a new worry — the slim pay raises that most workers can expect in the coming year.

Only a few years ago, with inflation in high gear, wage restraint was considered a good sign for the economy. Now, however, with inflation-adjusted wages already as low or lower than they were in the early 1970s — and with the economy dependent on high consumption for its fuel — small pay hikes may lead to a stalled economy.

One way out of the bind might be to raise wages. But companies cannot afford to do that when profits are poor and productivity gains abysmal. Foreign competition, made worse by the overvalued dollar, is part of the trouble. And the big budget deficit has a role to play in that, too. But another big factor is that business investment, apart from relatively short-lived items such as computers and business autos, has also been lackluster. Last quarter it fell.

But how did the consumer come to play so central a role in today's economic situation? And whatever happened to the supply-siders' promise that, stimulated by tax incentives, the nation's producers, savers and investors would move to center stage?

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Tax Reform: Last Chance?

Some Congress-watchers have been saying all year that President Reagan's tax reform plan does not stand a chance. It is too ambitious. It takes aim at too many special privileges; the targeted interests will pick it apart.

This weekend could prove the doomsayers right. Representative Dan Rostenkowski, a determined reformer, has now scheduled three uninterrupted days of committee sessions. It is an opportunity, perhaps the last, to rise above logrolling for special interests.

The need has long been clear to restore fairness, simplicity and economic efficiency to a tax code riddled with loopholes. Mr. Reagan's formula is admirably comprehensive but as presented, unnecessarily vulnerable. For instance, it would cut taxes more for the very rich than for the middle class.

Modifications put forth by Mr. Rostenkowski would correct such inequities, if Congress ever gets that far. But as weeks of deliberation have dragged into months, every industry and every taxpayer group that would lose a current tax advantage has flexed its muscle. Reform proponents were stunned last week when

banks won a bigger exemption for reserves they hold against losses on bad loans. Banking is already one of the least-taxed businesses, and both the Reagan and Rostenkowski plans would have tightened the loan loss deduction.

After a week of arm-twisting, the committee has now reversed itself on the bank tax, but that is hardly a victory for reform. That all but one of the Republican members voted against the president on the first vote amounts to an ominous warning that his crusade is in trouble.

The same signal is conveyed by the failure of Mr. Reagan's barnstorming to generate public excitement about the personal tax cuts in his package. Why should politicians stick their necks out if the voters do not care?

Some people argue that this is not the time for reform. Priority must go to reducing the budget deficit — a job hard enough for one session of Congress. That argument simply accepts the tax code as it is — unfair, complex and inefficient. It got that way because handing out tax favors is easy. There can never be an easy time to take them back.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Reagan 'Could Do Better'

Did President Reagan do enough to allay concern among the Western allies? The answer to that is probably the old examination cliché: "could do better." The White House needs to counter Soviet proposals by at least reminding the world what it has offered.

—The Times (London).

Mr. Reagan's speech is a profound let-down. Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev has seized the

high ground with his projection of a dynamic image, with the appearance of a willingness to engage in a new approach to East-West relations, and with his dramatic-sounding offer of radical cuts in nuclear weapons.

These appearances of hope may turn out, when tested, to be illusory. But the world, and especially the West, expected President Reagan to respond in kind, at least to regain the initiative. It has been disappointed.

—The Financial Times (London).



Animal Farm

UN: Its War-Wearied Founders Were Hardly Utopians

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — There are no grounds for argument against the widespread judgment that the United Nations falls short of what it should be, but it is a lot better than nothing. It has aged 40 years. It has not matured.

There are good grounds for rejecting the mis-eyed claim that its founders were utopians whose vision was betrayed, that it was born in a rusty innocence and despoiled by a dirty world. Such nostalgia falsifies the record of how the organization was established and diverts responsibility for improving its behavior.

The people who gathered in San Francisco to write the UN Charter in 1945 had no illusions about war and peace. There was ancient and modern warfare, and the aggressors were being vanquished. But there was clear understanding that it would not be easy to keep the peace, that there were still grave tensions and that the temptation to use force would persist.

The delegates were keenly aware of the failure of the League of Nations established after World War I. Their guiding thought was to correct its worst, overidealistic mistakes. They all understood that the UN would only really work if the major powers were in agreement, and that while it might prevent or stop small wars, it

could not override disputes between the big powers.

Even before the charter conference started, it was almost derailed by a Soviet-American quarrel. Stalin, demanding three seats in the Security Council, refused to accept the five permanent members proposed by the United States. President Roosevelt had died shortly before without telling Vice President Truman he had secretly agreed at Yalta to the three Soviet seats. Charles Bohlen, who had been Roosevelt's interpreter, was the only living American who could confirm the pledge. Notes of it were found in Roosevelt's private papers.

Andrei Gromyko was in San Francisco as a young diplomat, deferring to the icy foreign minister, Vyacheslav Molotov, and his deputy, the vituperative Andrei Vyshinsky, whose chief experience in diplomacy had been as prosecutor in the Moscow purge trials. Stalin made no pretense that the Soviet Union would be a helpful partner.

The conference nearly broke down halfway through because he arrested 16 Poles sent to negotiate in Moscow under another Yalta agreement. They were freed, but were rearrested a few years later when the Communists

consolidated their power in Warsaw. In that atmosphere, the people whose leadership and vision stood out were from smaller countries, men such as Herbert Evans of Australia, Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium, Enrique Padilla of Mexico.

For a time, there was an effort to establish a standing UN force that might at least be able to put out brushfires. It never came into being, which was probably as well because it might have provoked more troubles than it could have solved.

True, no one then imagined the proliferation of states that has blighted the UN now. They were encouraged into existence by the charter's one-state, one-vote rule. Thirty-two of the organization's members have fewer than a million people, and the total contribution of more than half its members amounts to only 2 percent of the UN budget.

Most of the founding delegates were from Europe and Latin America. One of the few others was Prince Faisal, who later became king of Saudi Arabia. He was the carried exotic of the conference, a great favorite of San Francisco hostesses, and he seemed bewildered by the proceed-

Behind Peres's Offer, A Note of Desperation

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Prime Minister Shimon Peres's proposal for new UN-sponsored negotiations between Israel and Jordan is a shrewd, but also, one thinks, desperate attempt to capitalize on the collapse of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a political force. He recognizes that this is the moment every Israeli government has awaited — when there is no one left, on the Palestinian side, to pose seriously the Palestine question.

It is a desperate moment because if nothing comes of this initiative — and very likely nothing will — Israel almost certainly is going to annex the West Bank, in fact or in effect. If it does that, Israel's democracy will be brought into question.

The PLO is discredited, its Arab

allies alienated, its European support squandered. The Palestinian diaspora is in political and military rout. The Palestinian leadership on the West Bank has been silenced, culled, jailed or blown up.

Israel wants to settle with King Hussein as it settled with Egypt. That would provide secure frontiers on a second side. With Syria as well, Israel has obtained de facto security for the present. Syria is eliminating every competitive Arab force in its area; it cooperated in putting the PLO out of business. It is slowly, but ruthlessly, annexing Lebanon.

Mr. Peres's Labor Party has always favored trading territory on the occupied West Bank for security. Labor would favor some kind of Palestinian political entity there, associated with Jordan. The notion of a largely powerless Palestinian state is attractive because the West Bank is its population would then be considered a separate nation while Israel, in combination with Jordan, could continue to be the ultimate supervisor of security in the area.

For Israel, it is an attractive solution. But now it is almost certainly an impossible one. Why should Jordan cooperate? Why should Palestinians content themselves with a limited sovereignty in a client state? One may say that it is more than they have, but this is a struggle in which realism long ago foundered in a tide of dreams and passions.

Mr. Peres bids, as well, against the rising political force in his own country. The Likud Party members of his own government oppose him. The conservative and religious parties, which consider the West Bank part of Biblical Israel and inalienable, are the ones likely, in the end, to have their way. If they do, it means that Israel permanently incorporates a large and resentful Arab population. It inevitably will deprive that population of political rights.

Demographic evolution will see to that. In a Greater Israel, the Arab population, which has the higher birthrate, would in the foreseeable future outnumber the Jewish population, and Israel then would cease to be a Jewish state. As that is inadmissible to Israel, there is no acceptable alternative to depriving the Arab population of a full political role.

To do that would cause a momentous change in the nature of the Israeli state itself, and the implications of this have been much debated.

What alternative exists? One either expels the Arabs, which is what the extremist factions represented by Rabbi Meir Kahane and the Kach party want, or one installs a system that keeps the Arabs permanently out of power. Successive generations of young Arabs, in these circumstances, may be expected to turn ever more desperately to violence, and the need for repression will grow.

And where is the United States in this? Until the Achille Lauro affair, it was keeping on, increasingly ineffectually, with what was meant to be an even-handed policy of friendship for "moderate" Arabs and for Israel, urging concessions that neither side wanted to make. This policy dated to the presidencies of Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon.

Under the Reagan administration, the commitment to Israel had become so unmanicured that the policy had lost credibility; and now it has effectively collapsed. The surviving American role in the Middle East is as Israel's ally (Israel's master, wholly responsible for whatever Israel does, in the fevered rhetoric that dominates the Arab world). Its influence among the conservative Arab elites of Saudi Arabia, the Gulf, Egypt, and the Maghrib, is weakened.

A major shift in the international relations of the Middle East has begun, from which the Soviet Union almost inevitably will profit.

More important is the choice for Israel's own future that Mr. Peres implicitly has posed. It is a decision from which there may be no turning back. It can, moreover, set Israel on a course that the United States will, in the end, refuse to follow.

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Some Practical Lessons in 'Diplomatic Deception'

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — In social life, it is called etiquette. In personal life, it is called hypocrisy. In political life, it is called diplomacy. Americans tactlessly persist in calling it by its generic name: lying. Americans have a tolerance for many things. Lying is not one of them.

Take last week. From all the handwringing, one could be forgiven for thinking that the worst transgression in the Achille Lauro affair was not that terrorists shot an old man, or that Italy let the alleged ringleader go, but that for eight hours President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt lied about the whereabouts of the terrorists. For this misdemeanor, the Egyptian ambassador was subjected to a cross-examination on a late-night talk show of the sort not seen since some hapless witness decided to perjure himself before the lawyer Edward Bennett Williams.

Caught in a lie, the ambassador tried to slip away. Alas, he could run but he could not hide. Mr. Mubarak, on the other hand, took the first opportunity to admit to "a diplomatic deception." Rather than regret, he evinced surprise that anyone should have taken much notice, let alone offense. After all, he has more important things to worry about than passing the Watergate truth test: Such as the stability of his regime, on which hangs the security of 46 million people. Caught between Islamic fundamentalists and angry American allies, he decided that the better part of valor was an eight-hour lie. Big deal.

But for Americans, famous for their frankness, and not yet jaundiced by centuries of statecraft, it is a big deal. It was said in 1604 that an ambassador is an honest man sent abroad to lie for the commonwealth. Yet Americans have yet to get used to the idea. They have the contrary view that in diplomacy, truth-telling is always a virtue. It is a charming and expensive indulgence that only a young country can believe and only a big country can afford.

Not that the United States has not told some whoppers. There was President Eisenhower's lie about the U-2 spy plane. Thinking the pilot was dead, the State Department put out the story that the U-2 was an off-course weather plane. And there was Adlai Stevenson's lie about the Bay of Pigs. Lied to by the Central Intelligence Agency, he told the Security Council that the United States had nothing to do with the invasion. After

The idea that truth is always a virtue is a charming indulgence only a big country can afford.

Vietnam and the Watergate affair, American revisionism with political lying peaked. In 1976, a president was elected on a platform of truth-telling and little else.

But lying can be so indispensable that not even Jimmy Carter could do without. In the case of the Iran rescue mission, Jody Powell planned a cover story (about a possible blockade) and, when Jack Nelson of the Los Angeles Times got wind of a mission, Mr. Powell used it. He categorically denied any plans for a rescue mission. Even then there were some who carped that Mr. Powell should have issued a "no comment" rather than a denial, so as not to allow a true lie to pass his lips. Of course, a "no comment" would have aroused suspicions and jeopardized lives. But for some reporters, jeopardizing credibility is the greater sin. They urged Mr. Powell to resign.

Now the good news. Americans may be learning to relax. I detect a note of maturity issuing, as usual, from George Shultz, the State Department

philosopher. Earlier this year, he was asked about alleged CIA involvement in a bombing in Beirut. "If the CIA denies something, it's denied," he replied. Denial, not "false," but "denied." "Denied" is a category all its own, hovering somewhere between truth and falsity, and, for countries prepared to act in the world, indispensable. Whether or not Mr. Shultz was being intentionally evasive, he had delivered a lesson in Old World statecraft.

The notion of deniability, like Old World statecraft, is foreign to American sensibilities. Nevertheless, deniability is valuable to U.S. diplomacy. Why, for example, is so much U.S. aid to anti-communist guerrillas "covert"? The term seems both ludicrous (can't everyone read about it in The Washington Post?) and sinister (is the government hiding something?).

In fact, the major purpose of "secret" aid to, say, Afghan guerrillas is not to hide the facts from Americans (or Russians, for that matter; they read the Post, too), but to provide protective cover to U.S. allies. Pakistan funnels U.S. aid to the Afghan insurgents, but is too vulnerable to Soviet pressure to declare so openly. Moscow knows what is going on, of course, but for Pakistan to announce it publicly would be nothing more than a provocation. Why add insult to injury? So all parties agree to a fiction.

Fiction is considered a high form of literature but, in the United States at least, a low form of diplomacy. Diplomacy being a way to advance the interests of one's country by means short of war, it is hard to see why this should be.

I concede that truth is preferable. For one thing it is easier to memorize. On the other hand, it can be habit forming. What to do? Graham Greene had it right. "He always preferred the truth," he says of his hero in "The Human Factor." "Except on really important occasions."

Washington Post Writers Group

Credibility Is No Reason To Aid the Angolan Rebels

By Robert H. Johnson

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is seriously considering financial support for the Angolan guerrilla faction led by Jonas Savimbi and backed by South Africa. Because the Marxist government of Angola is supported by Soviet military advisers and Cuban forces, such action is seen as a way of demonstrating the credibility of American resolve on the eve of the Geneva summit meeting. The argument is not a new one. When Henry A. Kissinger counseled intervention in the Angolan civil war in 1975, he

was also preoccupied with demonstrating U.S. credibility. Then as now, it was a seriously mistaken view.

The need to demonstrate credibility has been the all-purpose rationale for U.S. engagement in Third World conflicts since at least the early 1950s in Vietnam. Thus, insignificant parts of the globe acquire strategic significance whenever the Russians intervene because each such intervention supposedly tests U.S. resolve to respond to Soviet threats elsewhere.

For the Lucky, a Golden Time

By Jerry Klein

PEORIA, Illinois — It is that time of year when small notes of sympathy should be sent from those of us who live in this narrow band of the Earth to the unfortunate in desert or tropical climates through which autumn passes almost unnoted.

They are much like beneficiaries of a will whose inheritance is doled out day by day, dollar by dollar all year long, whereas ours comes in such a spectacular, golden rush that it staggers the senses and causes the spirit to soar like a leaf caught up in the wind.

The eye, the ear, the nose and even taste buds are filled to overflowing — cool nights touched with the strangest satisfying smells of wood smoke and burning leaves; distant barkings and muffled howls; the waning moon riding across a sky as black as anthracite; pumpkins, apple cider and new wine.

It is a time of gray days whose sullen skies may split at last to spill long beams of sunlight across the wide land. Or brilliantly sunny ones when the world is bathed in a glorious light and it seems as if some one's coat had been draped across the wooded hills and valleys.

The view changes slowly. Where there was before the solid green wall of summer, there are now wide fields and new vistas. Combines churn into the last of the corn, leaving acres of stubble. Horizons widen.

Our world too soon will become monochromatic and echoing with apparent death. Our legacy will grow thin. But for now, life is at its peak.

The writer is a columnist for The Peoria Journal Star. This is from a longer essay in The New York Times.

LETTERS

Helping the Philippines

The report "U.S. Plans Improvements for Bases in Philippines" (Oct. 17) quotes the U.S. navy secretary, John F. Lehmann Jr., as saying: "It would be a horrendous situation were the Soviets able to operate out of the Philippines."

The Marcos government is one of those that the U.S. ambassador, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, classified as authoritarian rather than totalitarian, meaning the United States could safely associate with it.

But the nature of President Ferdinand Marcos's "authoritarianism" guarantees that he and his government will come to an ignominious end, and that the people's anger at Mr. Marcos and his benefactors will blind them, and any post-Marcos government, to the disadvantages of association with the Soviet Union.

ELIZABETH YOUNG,

London.

Regarding the editorial "A U.S. Dilemma in Manila" (Oct. 17), the Reagan administration is not trying to destabilize the Marcos regime; it is trying to save the Philippines from a Communist takeover.

GEORGE K. FORD,

Longview, Texas.

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Emergency Rule Extended to Cape Town

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's white minority government extended a state of emergency to the Cape Town area Friday to check mounting anti-apartheid violence.

President Pieter W. Botha signed a proclamation extending emergency rule, ordered in two other regions July 21, to Cape Town and seven neighboring magisterial districts.

The move followed unrest around Cape Town and a day on which blacks charged through the whites-only center of Johannesburg, the commercial hub of South Africa, looting shops and smashing windows.

Earlier, police detained about 80 anti-apartheid activists in Cape Town. Nadeem Humain, a lawyer, said those detained were blacks and whites and included teachers, students and clergymen.

On Thursday night the government lifted the state of emergency

in six of the 36 districts originally affected.

Introduction of the tough measures in July provoked worldwide condemnation and was followed by the introduction of limited economic sanctions, among others, the United States and the European Community.

The South African economy was hit by a shortage of foreign credit and flight of capital and the government last month had to suspend some repayments on foreign loans.

In another incident, two black men were killed in Durban by an explosion. They were thought to have been trying to plant a bomb at a high school when it went off.

The school is to be used as a polling station in one of five elections to be held for white voters on Wednesday.

Just before the bomb exploded, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha and

President Botha, meanwhile, made his strongest attack yet on business leaders and white opposition politicians who have visited Zambia to meet leaders of the African National Congress, the main guerrilla group fighting white minority rule.

In a speech at the mining town of Springs east of Johannesburg, Mr. Botha said of the African National Congress and its meetings with the white representatives:

"The devil will smile, shake hands and drink South African wine while secretly plotting to destroy those sitting before him."

Rejecting international appeals for him to talk to the congress, after 20 months of violence in black townships during which nearly 780 people have been killed, Mr. Botha said Western leaders condemned terrorists and refused to meet them.

"In spite of this, everyone expects me to do it," he said. "It simply does not make sense."

Mr. Botha accused the opposi-

tion Progressive Federal Party of going back on earlier condemnation of violence by the African National Congress by meeting its representatives.

In Cape Town, the Reverend Alan Brews said local leaders of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front had been among the dissidents rounded up.

The United Democratic Front said that the detentions would provoke a response that the police might not be able to handle.

In a statement, it said: "The ball is squarely in the courts of the state. We advise them to cease this reign of terror to avert further detention and conflict. The UDF demands immediate and unconditional release of all detainees."

Meanwhile, a magistrate's court in Malmesbury relaxed the bail conditions imposed on the leader of United Democratic Front and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Allan Boesak, who faces subversion charges.



Police searched the car of Japanese gangsters arriving for a meeting at their office in Kobe earlier this year.

Japanese Underworld Encountering Tough Times

(Continued from Page 1) get the good jobs and treat you like dirt." He has now risen to be driver for the Takumi-gumi assistant deputy chief.

Publicity never stops. Leaders occasionally give press conferences. In 1981, Kobe was the scene of a limousine traffic jam as gang leaders arrived from around Japan for the funeral of Kazuo Taoka, the third man to be chief of the Yama-guchi-gumi, the largest federated gang in the country.

Police statistics show that yakuza ranks have declined by about half since reaching a peak of 200,000 in 1963. But authorities have never been able to make good on their periodic pledges to "stamp

out" the yakuza. Their roots run too deep.

In 1984, police arrested and prosecuted 49,519 yakuza, about half of their total ranks, but most were junior people. Strong internal loyalties and refusal to testify against one another make it next to impossible to get at the top of the organization, police say.

Many people here say they have other protection too, such as connections with the upper echelons of Japanese politics or deals with local police. Police and yakuza are said to work out informal understandings that police will overlook some illegal activities if the gangs abstain from others.

Much of the gangs' time is spent

in providing goods and services that are unavailable legally.

People come to them to buy drugs or to bet on horse races. Small businessmen hire them to collect debts or recruit day laborers for construction sites.

Other work is straightforward extortion. One technique apparently pioneered in Japan is to buy a few shares in a company and then collect from management in return for not disrupting the annual shareholders' meeting.

Yakuza do not deny that they commit crimes. But they say the true significance of their fraternity is the ritual, the preservation of do-or-die relationships and obligations that evolved in feudal Japan

and have largely died out in the modernization that began more than a century ago.

The yakuza pledges his life to the gang chief. A symbolic father-son relationship is established. Adorned in a ceremonial kimono, the recruit receives a sake cup that affirms his unquestioning loyalty and the chief's commitment to protect him in troubled times. Many later cover their bodies with tattoos, marking them as members for life.

It is said that whatever values there were have become corrupted to the point that the modern yakuza applies a local anesthetic before cutting off his little finger.

U.S. House Approves Plan to Trim Deficit

(Continued from Page 1) billion in the fiscal year 1986, which began Oct. 1, the plan calls for a deficit reduction of \$276 billion over three years.

While the Senate bill would save \$85.7 billion of projected spending over the three years, more than about \$60 billion contained in the House bill, it includes many of the same spending reductions. The Senate package also would permanently extend the 16-cent-a-pack cigarette tax; the House includes this extension in separate deficit-reduction legislation that has not reached the floor.

Major savings in the military budget and reductions in nonmilitary programs are projected to achieve the rest of the savings promised in Congress's budget resolution for 1986.

Many of the provisions in the House and Senate bills are similar,

and it is expected that differences can be worked out in a conference committee after a final Senate vote.

But the administration has threatened to veto any extension of the cigarette tax. It also objects to other provisions that are in both chambers' proposals.

Talks on Tax Revision
David E. Rosenbaum of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Representative Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has told several members of his panel this week that he would support legislation that would retain federal income tax deductions for state and local tax payments, the committee members said Thursday.

In return, the legislators said, Mr. Rostenkowski, a Democrat of Illinois, asked for, and received,

their pledges to support overall revision of the tax system.

Mr. Rostenkowski's reported new stand would make it likely that if the committee approved a tax bill, the measure would maintain the state and local tax deductions.

President Reagan proposed repealing those deductions as one of the cornerstones of his plan to reduce federal tax rates and eliminate many deductions and other tax preferences.

Administration officials have repeatedly refused to say whether the president could support legislation that retained the state and local tax deductions. However, the administration position has been that Mr. Reagan was determined that the top federal income tax rate be reduced to 35 percent, from 50 percent, and that the new tax system generate no less revenue than the current tax law.

Senate Votes On Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

could precipitate a "new civil war," pitting East against West.

A similar bill has already passed the House. In both chambers, however, sponsors failed to win a two-thirds vote, which would be necessary to override a veto.

Thursday's bill was the first trade measure to make such a large gain in the Senate since members of Congress returned from their summer recess and expressed growing alarm at the loss of jobs around the country to foreign competition.

Despite the vote, the measure has been losing momentum on Capitol Hill as lawmakers begin to focus on a possible backlash against other American industries.

The bill approved Thursday aims at freeing and rolling back textile imports from 12 countries, most of them in Asia. The two largest exporters, South Korea and Taiwan, would lose 30 percent of their markets. Hong Kong would lose 14 percent.

The nine other countries would have their export levels frozen. They are China, Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, India, Brazil and Singapore.

The House bill would cut more heavily into China's exports, but the Senate altered its version under pressure from the State Department, which is deeply afraid of offending the Chinese and igniting retaliation that could bar American companies from the huge Chinese market.

The section of the bill relating to footwear was added to attract votes from shoe-producing states, such as Maine and Missouri. That section would limit shoe imports to 60 percent of the domestic market, down from the present level of about 80 percent.

Supporters of the measure maintained that thousands of jobs have been lost in recent years because of rising imports.

But opponents retorted that if some jobs in the textile and shoe industries were protected, other industries would suffer.

Lawmakers are particularly concerned that trading partners would exclude American goods, primarily agricultural commodities. Senator Max Baucus, Democrat of Montana, said that the countries affected by the textile bill "can easily go elsewhere" to buy grain that they now buy from the United States.

In Latest Victory, Kasparov Shows Contempt for Karpov

(Continued from Page 1) the game's 40th move, Mr. Kasparov sealed his next move in an envelope, as the rules specify. But then the challenger elected to play the move publicly on the board.

The gesture, besides showing Mr. Kasparov's flair for the histrionic, also showed his contempt for Mr. Karpov's weakened position.

"It was a good psychological move," said David Goodman, an international master. "It leaves Kasparov in an obviously dominating position."

According to those present, when Mr. Kasparov played out his final move, in the absence of Mr. Karpov who had already left the stage, a roar of approval went up in the hall.

"It was like a basketball game," said an observer.

An enthusiastic Kasparov supporter was even ejected from the hall for calling out for Mr. Karpov to resign after the champion failed to announce his resignation publicly.

There was agreement Friday that the game may well be the final turning point. Mr. Kasparov, who had already jumped ahead a point in the 16th game, has established a lead so commanding that Karpov supporters are now coming up with theories to justify a Kasparov win.

"One key element here is psychology," said Edward Gufeld, a grandmaster, match official and Soviet chess trainer. "Kasparov's psychology is very good."

According to Mr. Gufeld, Mr. Karpov is still recovering from seeing his lead of 5-0 in the first championship match slip away, only to be faced with a new match seven months later.

At the end of that first 48-game match in February, Mr. Karpov still led, 5-3, but the crucial fact was that he had not won any of the last 21 games. The match switched to a defensive duel as the robust Mr. Kasparov bore down on slighter Mr. Karpov, winning both the 47th and the 48th games.

A visibly haggard Mr. Karpov later insisted he wanted to continue playing, but by then the match was called off by chess federation officials, for the publicly stated purpose of protecting the health of both players.

At a press conference, an outraged Mr. Kasparov challenged the chess establishment to explain why they were taking away his chance to win. This summer, he gave interviews in Yugoslavia and West German magazines, coming out more strongly against what he perceived as the favoritism shown to Mr. Karpov.

State of Siege In Argentina

(Continued from Page 1) The suspects, eight of whom have been arrested, were to be held without specific charges for 60 days while a civilian court investigates their purported involvement in violent activities.

The action had set off a constitutional debate before the state of siege was declared.

Jorge Mazzinghi, a lawyer involved in civil issues, said: "This is incredible nonsense the government is involving itself in. It is a state of siege circumscribed for only certain people."

Emilio Migonone, head of a human rights organization, said the decree ordering the arrests was of doubtful constitutionality without a state of siege. But he defended Mr. Alfonsín's action, saying that the government did not have any active prosecutors to carry such cases forward.

Even the judge hearing appeals by the suspects seemed confused. The judge, Martin Irujo, granted the request of one suspect to leave the country as an exile rather than face the charges. Such a choice is granted only when there is a state of siege, lawyers said.

The civilian courts upheld Mr. Alfonsín's right to order the arrests, but lawyers said they would appeal the decision.

Herald Tribune

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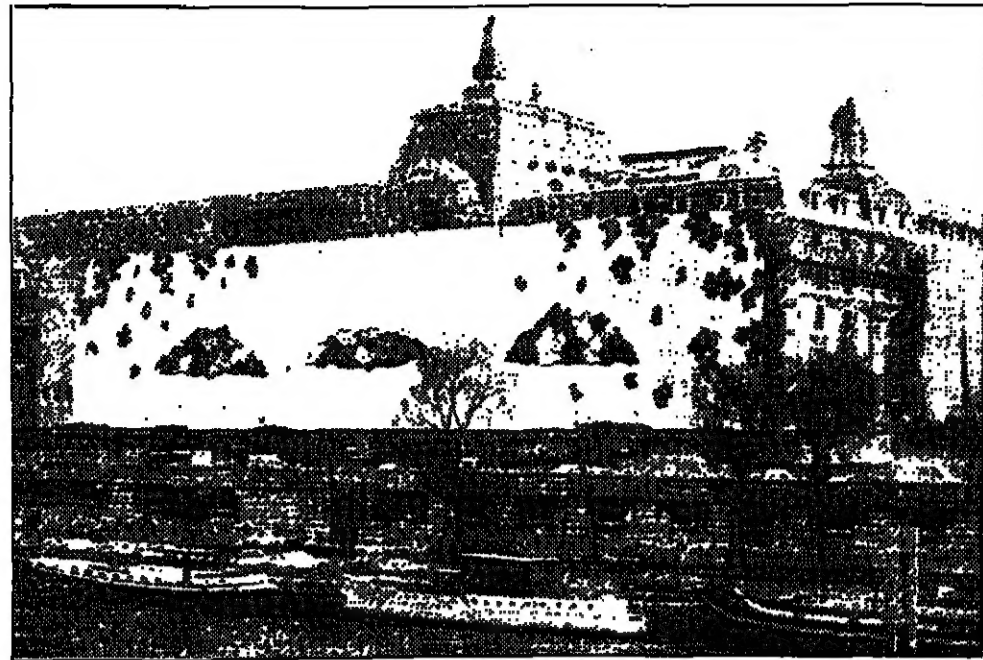
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ARTS / LEISURE

Paris to Send 19th-Century Art on American Tour



ANOTHER PARIS COVERUP — While work continues on the Musée d'Orsay, museum officials unfurled a 1,500-square meter painting by Jean Arman to cover the scaffolding. The large clusters of colored rocks symbolize the continents, says Arman.

PARIS — A selection of 19th-century art from the Musée d'Orsay in Paris, which is currently under construction in a former train station on the Seine, will tour the United States next year.

About 140 Impressionist paintings, photos, drawings, etchings and sculpture, half of which have never before been displayed in the United States, will go on show at the Dallas Museum of Art from March 28 to May 9, and New York's Brooklyn Museum from June 1 to Aug. 3.

The purpose of the show, according to Jacques Rigaud, head of the \$225-million Orsay project, is to familiarize Americans with the new museum and its collection of 19th-century art.

Speaking at a news conference, Rigaud said the works would be "home in time for the museum's long-awaited opening in December 1986."

The items on the American tour will include one of the Orsay's most prized new acquisitions: Claude Monet's "La Pie" (The Magpie). Also in the exhibition are works by Paul Cézanne, Edgar Degas,

Claude Monet, Auguste Renoir and Pierre Bonnard.

"It is probably the most important international exhibition we have ever organized," said Steven Nash, chief curator at the Dallas Museum. Besides introducing the new museum, the show deals with museum architecture and the recycling of industrial sites.

The museum, which government officials have often described as "the indispensable missing link of French museums," is the first industrial building in France to be used as a museum.

The complex will house the contents of the Jeu de Paume and the Orangerie museums, along with documents and photos that reveal the richness and variety of cultural activity in 19th-century France.

Located on the Seine opposite the Tuilleries gardens, the rail station-hotel complex was built by Victor Laloux in 1898 to house and shuttle visitors back and forth to the various sites of the Paris World's Fair. In the 1960s, city planners wanted to tear it down. Today, it is hailed as a gem of "beaux arts" architecture.



Brian Williams and one of his watercolors.

An American's View of Rural Japan

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Brian Williams' watercolors show scenes of rural Japan that few foreigners know and many Japanese have forgotten. Williams, an American painter whose latest collection showed at the Kato Gallery this month, believes that Japanese rural life is disappearing fast. "I want to capture it in a poetic sense," he said, "before it disappears."

Since 1972, when he arrived in Japan and settled in Kyoto, Williams, 35, has been painting the countryside in fine detail, with soft, stark colors that evoke an atmosphere of isolation. His work varies in scope from panoramic landscapes to delicate miniatures, and from "traditional conservative images," as he calls the thatched-roof farmhouses and views of Lake Biwa, to a more modern concentration on single artifacts, a wooden rice bucket or a persimmon jug. The paintings convey abandonment, disuse, a sense of loneliness.

Williams is much admired in Japan. "He is one of the best," said Hiroshi Ogawa, manager of the Kato Gallery. "And only a few Japanese artists paint in watercolor."

Watercolor painting is a Western art alien to Japanese technique and temperament, and not much practiced professionally. Sunday painters along the palace moat dab with brush and paint, but professional artists such as the great and venerable landscape master, 76-year-old Kai Higashiyama, prefer oils.

"Japanese don't know much about watercolor painting," com-

Sculptures Of Pradier In Geneva

New York Times Service

GENEVA — In the 19th century, James Pradier, whose work adorned Paris's Chamber of Deputies, the Arc de Triomphe, the Luxembourg Palace and Napoleon's Tomb, was one of Europe's foremost sculptors.

An exhibition dedicated to Pradier (1790-1852), who spent most of his life in France, is on show in Geneva, his native city. "Stances of Flesh," which runs through Feb. 2 at the Museum of Art and History, will be shown at the Luxembourg Palace in Paris Feb. 26-May 4.

The 200 works, most never publicly displayed, have been lent by French, Swiss and British museums and private collectors. They include 10 life-size marble pieces, plaster models and brass and terra-cotta statues, including "Pandora" (right) in gilt bronze, as well as 90 drawings.



Cataloging Peggy Guggenheim's Place in 20th-Century Art

By John Russell

NEW YORK — Not long after the end of World War II it became known that Peggy Guggenheim, a collector then widely regarded as a member of the lunatic fringe, had bought the Palazzo Venier dei Leoni on the Grand Canal in Venice and intended to fill it with her collection of 20th-century works of art.

Feeling ran high among senior Venetians, many of whom saw it as an insult to Venice. Eager as they were to be invited to the house, they were amused, embarrassed, baffled or just plain disgusted by the art.

If they arrived by water, they

were offended by Marino Marini's "Angel of the City," an equestrian statue in bronze that stood at the top of the steps and became famous for the upright and detachable phallus that was sported by the euphoric-looking rider.

If they came in off the narrow street and went through the garden to the long, low, never-finished house, conundrums and exasperations met them on every hand. There were not many Venetians, and not many visitors to Venice, who could be relied upon to recognize, let alone to enjoy, the art of their own century. Picasso was bad enough, but El Lissitzky?

This was for years the standard opinion. Nor did it change when

Guggenheim was invited to show her collection at the Venice Biennale in 1948 and she was photographed at the inauguration with the president of Italy. Had the Venetians been told in 1948 that in 1985 the Peggy Guggenheim collection would be cataloged on a scale, and with a rigor, that would normally be thought appropriate to Titian and Tintoretto, they would have laughed.

But 3,000 copies of the catalog have just come off the presses in Japan, and it is being published in the United States by the Guggenheim Museum in association with Harry N. Abrams, Inc. One of the heaviest books of the year, it is 842 pages long, costs \$85 in hardback and was written by Angelica Zander Rudenstine, the art historian whose two-volume catalog of "The Guggenheim Museum Collection: Paintings 1880-1945" came out in 1976 to much acclaim.

"The Peggy Guggenheim Collection, Venice" is the equal of its predecessor, and the publishers do not exaggerate when they call it "an essential reference work for all those interested in the field of 20th-century art."

Quite apart from the documentation of the individual works of art, which at times is thorough almost

to the point of parody, Rudenstine has a very good story to tell. When Guggenheim started collecting in Paris, she had \$40,000 to spend. World War II had begun, the art market was at a standstill. There were plenty of people who wanted to sell, and nobody who wanted to buy. Marcel Duchamp and other friends of Guggenheim's were delighted to tell her what was good and what wasn't.

By the time the Germans overran France in June 1940, she was the owner of paintings and sculptures by Arp, Balla, Brancusi, Braque, de Chirico, Dalí, Ernst, Giacometti, Klee, Léger, Lissitzky, Miró, Mondrian, Pevsner, Picabia and Schwitters, among others.

When René Magritte was leaving Paris, just an hour or two ahead of the advancing German armies, he met Guggenheim at Lefebvre-Foinet, then as now the best shop in Paris for artists' supplies. Desperately short of money, he had a painting under his arm. Would she buy it? Yes, she said. For cash? Yes, she said. Then and there? Yes, she said, and walked away with "The Voice of the Winds."

When she returned to Europe in July 1941, her collection was shipped from Paris. The Germans notwithstanding, as "household ef-

fects." In New York, she continued to buy, and by May 1942 she had added paintings and sculptures, many of them of very high quality, by Picasso, Calder, Duchamp, Kandinsky and Yves Tanguy.

Anyone who checks the purchase dates of Peggy Guggenheim's great Cubist and Surrealist holdings, or her pioneering forays into the Russian avant-garde, or of her holdings of Abstract Expressionism, will soon be made giddy by the rapidity and the profusion with which these works came into her hands. They will also note the consistently high quality of the work, which compares favorably with the standards upheld since her day by many an important museum.

Catalogs can make dry reading, but this one doesn't. Rudenstine submits every item in the catalog to exhaustive consideration: where, when and with what the work was made, how it came to enter the collection, and what has been said about it, by the artist or by others. Anyone who has to read a great deal about art will know that the quality of the discussion that is provoked by a work of art is a good index to the quality of the art itself. By that criterion, 20th-century art comes out very well in "The Peggy Guggenheim Collection, Venice."

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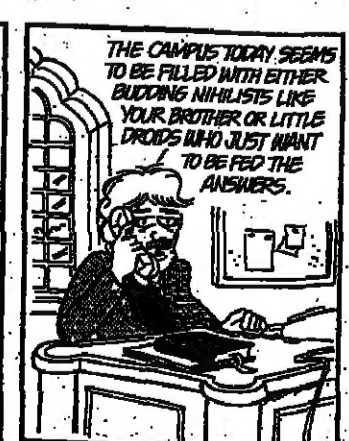
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ARTS / LEISURE

The Artist Friends
Of Ezra Pound

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Two events mark the centenary of Ezra Pound's birth on Oct. 30: the screening on Channel 4 television of Lawrence Pritchett's masterly 90-minute film "Ezra Pound — American Odyssey"; and the continuation at the Tate Gallery through Nov. 10 of "Pound's Artists," which features the work of those whom he encouraged and championed in London from 1908 to 1920, and in Paris from 1920 to 1924, along with a pendant of Renaissance Italians to whose creations he alluded in the earlier parts of his epic poem, "The Cantos."

Chief among the London artists represented are the sculptor Henri Gaudier-Brzeska (1891-1915), Percy Wyndham Lewis (1892-1957) and Edward Wadsworth (1889-1949). In Paris his particular interest was in the circle of the sculptor Constantin Brancusi (1876-1957), Francis Picabia (1879-1953), the "aristocrat of disorder" and Jean Cocteau (1895-1963). The slide show of Renaissance Italy accords poorly with the other segments of the exhibition. It is nevertheless a pleasure to see some of the medals by Pisanello (Antonio Pisano c. 1380-1455), originally court painter to the Gonzagas of Mantua, who created a new art form by making in 1438. His first medal celebrated the visit of the Byzantine emperor John V Palaeologus to Ferrara, an event narrated in some detail in Pound's "Canto XXVI."

"Pound's Artists," Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1, through Nov. 10.

In 1960 Annelly Juda, a London art dealer, began a series of shows of young avant-garde artists living and working in Britain and then in 1968 founded a gallery in her own name: Annelly Juda Fine Art.

In 1962 Alex Gregory-Hood was founder-director of a similar avant-garde gallery, the Rowan. In 1982, Annelly Juda and Alex Gregory-Hood combined to form the Juda Rowan Gallery, and in "Twenty Five Years," celebrate their quarter-century of activities.

One section of the show, "Masterpieces of the Avant-Garde," in-

cludes major works by Jean Arp, Vladimir Tatlin, Balbus, Liubov Popova, Cesar, Dada, Picasso, Klee, Moholy-Nagy, Malevich and Léger. The other section is a changing one by decades of the galleries' activities, with "The Seventies" until Nov. 23, and "The Eighties" from Nov. 26 to Dec. 20.

Some artists are featured in both decades — the quirkish narrative painter Anthony Green; the abstract colorist Alan Green; the doyenne of Op-art, Bridget Riley; Sean Scully, Irish-born and now an American citizen living and working in New York; and the sculptors Nigel Hall and Philip King, now professor of sculpture at the Royal College of Art. Among other major artists of "The Seventies" are the Bulgarian-born artist Christo, with one of his classical drawings of a wrapped monument; the German painter Peter Kallhof; and the Greek architect and sculptor Michael Michaelides, both now living and working in London.

"The Eighties," emphasizes the gallery's Japanese connection, with the lead collage of Noriyuki Hara-guchi and the sculpture of Yoshi-shige Saito, along with the Swiss systems painter Gottfried Honegger, and a rich selection of English sculptors.

"Twenty Five Years," Annelly Juda Fine Art, 11 Tudor City Place, London W1, through Dec. 20.

To coincide with the publication of Whitney Chadwick's book "Women Artists and the Surrealist Movement" Blond Fine Art has mounted a show of "Five British Women Surrealists." These are Ellen Auer (b. 1904) who contributed in 1936 to the first International Surrealist Exhibition in London and the memorable "Fantastic Art, Dada and Surrealism" at the Museum of Modern Art, New York; Emma Bridgewater (b. 1906), a dream painter; Ithell Colquhoun (b. 1906), a novelist and occultist as well as painter; Grace W. Paul-thorpe (1883-1971) a physician and research psychologist, who in 1932 founded the first Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency, and Edith Rimmington (b. 1902) whose bird figure in a diving



"Oneiroscopist" (1947) by Edith Rimmington.

suit "Oneiroscopist" is one of the most powerful and telling images in the show.

"Five British Women Surrealists," Blond Fine Art, 22 Princes Street, London W1, through Nov. 16.

In its title, "London — New York — Hong Kong," the Moreton Street Gallery names the cities where the five figurative painters whose art is on display live and work. London is represented by the pastels of Ian Hay and the watercolors of Ian Robbins, both working in the restrained English tradition; New York by two articulate and exuberant young women — Pamela Kemper Davis and Aet Paaro, both working in oils, and Hong Kong by Charles Rodwell, whose oils and watercolors are, like those of the Londoners, much in the English vein.

"London — New York — Hong Kong," Moreton Street Gallery, 40 Moreton Street, Piccadilly, London SW1, to mid-November.

Keith Vaughan was among the most notable of the 1940s-50s English Neo-Romantic Movement, and has never been better represented than in the "Early Drawings and Gouaches (1940-1955)" at Agnew's. It is composed of a block of Neo-Romantic gouaches bought by

the gallery as the nucleus for such a show, early drawings acquired from the artist's estate, and loans from collectors and other dealers to complete the 70-item exhibition.

Particularly striking are the "Rectory Garden 1944" and "Wold Landscape with Figures," both from private collections; and the eight original ink-and-wash and gouache drawings from which were lithographed eight illustrations to a translation of Rimbaud's "Une Saison en Enfer."

"Keith Vaughan," Agnew's, 5 Albemarle Street, London W1, through Nov. 8.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.

QE2 Will Be Refitted
In West German Yard

REUTERS

LONDON — The British luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 is to have an £80-million (\$112-million) refit at a West German shipyard that will give it another 20 years' sailing, the ship's owners announced.

The 67,139-ton QE2 will be out of service from November 1986 and is due to sail again with new engines in May 1987.

Drouot Draws on France's Mine of Art

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the dearth of works of art available for sale becomes the one of the most pressing problems confronting international auction houses, France's wealth of art resources is beginning to give Drouot an irresistible attraction.

"The Price of Art," just published by the French art monthly Connaissance des Arts, deals with market trends in Paris, London and

its composition is strongly marked by the influence of Japanese woodcuts. The palette of turquoise and blueish greens, with touches of orange, is as attractive as it is unusual. It had never been reproduced. The picture was snatched up for 2,211,000 francs by an American collector living in London.

Last season's biggest sensations, however, concern objects d'art.

SOURIN MELIKIAN

New York during the last season. It highlights the unrecorded or long-lost works of art of major importance that have turned up in the Paris auction house.

Last season, discoveries occurred in almost every field. One of the four or five most important portraits of the 18th-century portrait painter Elizabeth Vigée-Lebrun, appeared in November in a sale organized by the Audap-Godeau-Solaret group. It represents a young woman, the Duchesse de Gramont-Caderousse, dressed as a peasant woman of the Dauphiné province. The picture, done in 1784, is beautifully painted. It established a record for Vigée-Lebrun at 7,630,000 francs.

Significantly, it was not acquired by an "American collector," as Connaissance des Arts maintains, but by Guy Stair Sainty, a New York-based English dealer in French masters of the 17th and 18th century. The picture is likely to be sold to a museum for a substantially bigger price. The portrait had not been seen since World War I.

In the same sale, one of Gustave Courbet's most accomplished Swiss landscapes could be had for 2,654,000 francs. It shows the Château de Chillon, an austere medieval structure standing on Lake Geneva. The Courbet was previously unrecorded.

Occasionally the surprise generated by such discoveries sends the works shooting to extraordinary heights. Last June, the Ader-Picard-Tajan group sold a preparatory sketch in oils for the portrait of the Comtesse d'Haussonville by Ingres for 3,523,940 francs. Despite its bland appearance, it set a world record for the artist. Every now and then, finds are made even in the most intensively researched fields — the avant-garde schools of the late 19th and early 20th century, from Impressionism to Fauvism.

In March, the masterpiece of Charles Angrand, who started off as a Neo-Impressionist and became a founding father of the Nabi movement in the 1890s, turned up in a sale conducted by Guy Loudmer. "The Western Line," as the landscape is called, was done in 1886. Its brushwork in short strokes whirling in every direction is reminiscent of van Gogh, and

The most important bronze by the Dutch master Adriaen de Vries seen at auction for years, came up in December, in a sale organized by the Couturier-Nicolay group. A rearing horse stands on a pedestal with the artist's name fully inscribed in block letters, a rare feature. The object was being sold by a French aristocratic family in the Dauphiné, one of whose ancestors had been ambassador to The Hague in the 17th century. It is believed to have been executed around 1620. Its mention in an inventory in 1715 makes it probable that it was bought by the ambassador in Holland, where he died in 1669, virtually guaranteeing its authenticity — a rare assurance concerning a Baroque bronze.

Except for a brief exhibition in the Dauphiné a few years ago that had gone unnoticed, no one knew about its existence. The price, just over 10 million francs, easily established the horse as the most expensive bronze in the world.

In June, highly important pieces came up in clusters at Drouot. Seven Egyptian carvings were auctioned by Jean Claude Bouché in a typical Drouot style, i.e. in a sale with a bit of everything in it. But the expert Jean-Loup Desprat had done a good mailing job. A beautiful but small and rather late statue of a scribe, only 12 inches (32 centimeters) high, was sold for a huge 1,324,635 francs. An exceedingly rare bronze statue of a lion-headed deity seated on its low-backed throne was, on the other hand, quite reasonable at 1,087,589 francs. Neither carving had been illustrated before or mentioned in a publication.

Most astonishing is the case of a collection of pre-Columbian art formed by a former French ambassador to Mexico between 1925 and 1929. The seller is not identified in the catalog nor in the Connaissance des Arts book, in keeping with the French passion for secrecy. Indeed, Eugène Pépin, as he is called, had gone further still. Although a lifelong friend of Henri Lehmann, the noted authority on Mexican art, Pépin, now 98, had never mentioned his collection to him. It included several pieces of a kind that had never been offered at auction before, such as the standing figure of a man in dark greenish stone from Teotihuacan, datable to around 500 B.C. This was bought for 609,860 francs by Dr. Arno Loef of Mexico. For a piece that any major museum would be proud to own, that is not a great deal. Here and there, marvelous pieces sold for much less.

On the same day at Drouot, Jacques Tajan was selling a mid-15th-century psalter from Bruges with seven full-page miniatures, 12 other miniatures of an irregular format, and 10 illuminated initials. No one had heard about the manuscript until the sale. It is one of the more significant discoveries concerning the history of Flemish painting in the Gothic period, as the scholarly study by the expert Claude Guérin demonstrates. It established a world record for any Flemish manuscript, at 5,503,000 francs.

This season an impressive number of works of art in the top-level museum category are already lined up. A portrait of a young man holding a pipe by Georges de la Tour (1593-1652) to be sold on Dec. 5, has a 10-million-franc estimate. Equally remarkable is the appearance on the Paris market of a collection of early illustrated books, manuscripts and engravings. Formed over 50 years ago, it includes German books illustrated in the years that followed the invention of printing by Gutenberg, woodcuts and engravings by Dürer and Callot, and the best complete set of Goya's "Caprichos" that has been on the market in the last decade — the 80 etchings are impeccably preserved impressions of the first edition, mounted untrimmed in their 19th-century binding. The rarest lot is a 16th-century manuscript of the Gospels with outstanding miniatures, executed around 1515 in northern France. Its two volumes have silver bindings with scenes in bas relief that are unique — marks struck by an unidentified goldsmith date the bindings to the second quarter of the 16th century.

Uncharacteristically for France, the fine catalog came out weeks before the sale, which is to be held by Eric Buffetaud at Drouot on Nov. 20. If French auctioneers play their cards well and improve their marketing methods, they are now in a position to make a serious comeback on the international scene.

British Ex-Arts Minister Joins Sotheby's
Lord Gowrie, the British former arts minister, is to become chairman of Sotheby's International Inc., responsible for the firm's worldwide operations outside the Americas and Britain. The Associated Press reported from London.

He also joins the board of the New York-based parent company, Sotheby's Holdings Inc. Lord Gowrie previously worked with the London picture dealer Thomas Gibson.

He resigned his post unexpectedly in a government reshuffle in September, and said at the time that his \$46,200 official salary was not enough for him to live in central London.

Penguin Paperback Books Auctioned
The first sale of Penguin paperback books by a major London auctioneer made £6,300 (about \$9,000) at Phillips Thursday. The Associated Press reported from London.

West German Portrays
'A Piece of Apartheid'

By Nesha Starcevic

FRANKFURT — Günter Wallraff, a best-selling West German author, has just published a controversial description of the exploitation and prejudice he faced during the two years he spent disguised as an immigrant Turkish laborer.

The question of the *Gastarbeiter*, or guestworkers, including no less than one million Turkish residents, is a sensitive one in West Germany. To many Germans, the immigrants appear as a threat to their employment and are not easily assimilated into society.

Wallraff has made his name writing about undercover experiences, and his books have sold more than three million copies. His 1977 exposé on the tabloid newspaper, Bild, was on the best-seller list. Bild took him to court and forced the deletion of some passages.

Wallraff's "Ganz Unten," (At the Very Bottom), which went on sale Monday, raises the jokes and harassment to which Turkish workers and other immigrants are subjected. It also describes how immigrants are hired as seasonal workers without the extensive social benefits available to German workers.

Companies where Wallraff claimed to have worked described the book as "outrageous," "scandalous" and "limited by half-truths." Two companies mentioned have threatened Wallraff with lawsuits.

Prosecutors said they were investigating Wallraff's allegations that companies broke tax and labor laws when hiring foreign workers. Liselotte Funcks, an administrative official, reacted to the book by calling for stricter controls in the labor market. She said his book depicted extreme cases that "sadly happen" with some frequency in West Germany.

To research his latest work, Wallraff, 43, donned a dark wig, wore dark-colored contact lenses and went in search of work.

Wallraff assumed the personality of "Ali Levent Sinirloglu," a Turk born of a Turkish father and a Greek mother. He then placed an ad in several newspapers: "Foreigner, strong, seeks work, any kind, heavy or dirty, also for little money."

Wallraff said experts poured in. For the next 2½ years, "Ali" moved through West Germany, sweeping toilets in McDonald's hamburger outlets, working on



Wallraff as "Ali."

construction sites, as a laborer in steel mills and as a driver of executives' automobiles.

Wallraff writes of the experience as a saga of mental, underpaid jobs as a seasonal laborer with virtually no rights or social benefits, of exploitation and discrimination, of being a target of bigoted jokes.

Wallraff says that as a Turk he felt "abused, insulted, threatened, and enslaved." He said he detected a "piece of apartheid" in West Germany. He quotes a Tunisian fellow worker comparing treatment at a branch of the giant Thyssen steel concern to "slavery."

Wallraff describes how a man, whose name he changed in the book and whom he calls "a slave trader," lured him for a large West German firm foreign workers who have no work permits and make no demands as long as they are given work. He also tells of drunken restaurant patrons waiting until he had just swept to empty ash trays on the floor, and of working without a gas mask in areas of chemical companies where signs warned of poisonous gases and required such masks.

At one firm, an official, seeing his "Turkish" name, commented: "It's not a name, it's a disease."

Yes, Wallraff wrote, when he presented himself as a leader of the extreme rightist Turkish organization "Grey Wolves," "Ali" was invited to a political meeting of the Christian Socialist Union, the Bavarian coalition partner of West Germany's ruling conservative Christian Democrats. There he had his picture taken with Franz-Josef Strauss and received an autograph from the Bavarian state premier. "To Ali, with warm regards."

INTERNATIONAL
ART EXHIBITIONS
PARIS

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October 30-December 14
Mon.-Fri., 10-6; Sat., 10-1.

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9-14 November, 1985

at the

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Geneva

The week of sales

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Jewellery

Porcelain

Art Nouveau

Art Déco and

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Silver and

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Fabergé and Russian

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The sales will be on

view at the

Hotel Richemond

from 8 November

10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

A handsome figure of John Bull

by Fabergé, 12cm high, from the

Collection of The Late

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ANTIQUES

**25th
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from 7th to 17th November 1985
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October 30-December 14
Mon.-Fri., 10-6; Sat., 10-1.

| NYSE Most Actives | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | |
| IBM | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | |
| AT&T | 54.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | -1.00 | |
| GE | 28.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | -1.00 | |
| AMER | 15.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | -1.00 | |
| DUKE | 12.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | -1.00 | |
| AMER | 10.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | -1.00 | |
| AMER | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | -1.00 | |
| AMER | 6.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | -1.00 | |
| AMER | 5.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | -1.00 | |
| AMER | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | -1.00 | |

| Dow Jones Averages | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Indus | 1287.50 | 1287.50 | 1287.50 | 1287.50 | 0.00 |
| Trans | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Comp | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Finance | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

| NYSE Index | | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Composite | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Indus | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Trans | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Comp | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Finance | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. 4 P.M. 101,126,000
Prev. 4 P.M. Vol. 121,440,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 14,795.30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

| AMEX Diaries | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Composite | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Indus | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Trans | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Comp | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Finance | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

| NASDAQ Index | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Composite | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Indus | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Trans | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Comp | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Finance | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

| AMEX Most Actives | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | |
| IBM | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | |
| AT&T | 54.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | -1.00 | |
| GE | 28.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | -1.00 | |
| AMER | 15.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | -1.00 | |
| DUKE | 12.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | -1.00 | |
| AMER | 10.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | -1.00 | |
| AMER | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | -1.00 | |
| AMER | 6.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | -1.00 | |
| AMER | 5.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | -1.00 | |
| AMER | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | -1.00 | |

| Dow Jones Bond Averages | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Indus | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Trans | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Comp | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Finance | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Composite | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Indus | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Trans | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Comp | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Finance | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Composite | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Indus | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Trans | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Comp | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Finance | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

| Standard & Poor's Index | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Composite | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Indus | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Trans | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Comp | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Finance | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

| AMEX Sales | | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Composite | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Indus | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Trans | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Comp | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Finance | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

| AMEX Stock Index | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Composite | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Indus | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Trans | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Comp | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Finance | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

New York Stocks Close Lower

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Friday in modestly active trading as weakness in bellwether issues spread through the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 5.82 to 1,356.52. For the week the Dow gave up 12.32 points.

Broader market indicators declined. The New York Stock Exchange index lost 0.52 to 108.36. Standard & Poor's 500 stock index decreased 0.98 to 187.52. The price of an average share fell 16 cents.

Declines outnumbered advances 914-523 among the 1,991 issues traded.

Big Board volume fell to 101.8 million shares from 133.1 million on Thursday.

Composite volume of NYSE-listed issues on all U.S. exchanges and over the counter at 4 P.M. EDT totaled 116.4 million shares compared with 142.7 million on Thursday.

IBM eased 1/4 to 128, but weakness in General Motors was even more pronounced. The automaker's stock fell 1 to 64 1/2, setting a 52-week low for the second consecutive session.

"The market's leadership is terribly fragmented," said Eugene Peroni Jr., chief technical analyst at Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards in Los Angeles.

High-technology stocks, which showed some strength Tuesday and Wednesday, succumbed to selling pressure Thursday and Friday, he noted.

Mr. Peroni said that investors remain very nervous about prospects for an economic revival by early next year. As a result, they have a stronger appetite for issues that promise potentially quick rewards rather than stocks that are sensitive to economic and monetary trends.

Jack Sullivan of Van Kasper & Co. in San Francisco said that weaker earnings reports by Delta and Ford combined with some lowered estimates of IBM's earnings prospects helped put a damper on the market. This, combined with a lack of follow-up on many rumored takeover and leveraged buyout situations, has encouraged investors to assess the market more soberly, he said.

"Nevertheless, the general view is that the glass is half-full rather than half-empty," Mr. Sullivan said. "The perception is changing to a reasonable, steady outlook for stocks."

Texas Oil & Gas was the most active NYSE-listed issue, losing 1/4 to 18 1/2. Texas Oil & Gas and U.S. Steel announced Friday that they are engaged in discussions concerning a possible business combination. U.S. Steel dropped 1 to 28 in active trading.

Public Service Co. of New Mexico was the second most active issue, adding 1/4 to 28 1/2. U.S. Steel was third.

Among blue chips, AT&T lost 1/4 to 53 1/2. Ford lost 1/4 to 43 1/2. It reported third-quarter earnings of \$1.70 a share compared with \$2.05 per share in last year's third quarter. A Salomon Brothers analyst lowered his recommendation on Ford and General Motors from "neutral" to "sell."

High-tech issues declined. A Paine Webber analyst cut his 1986 earnings estimate for IBM from \$10.80 to \$10.60. Digital Equipment dropped 1 1/2 to 110 1/2. Burroughs fell 1 to 54 1/2 and Cray Research lost 1 1/2 to 52.

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 Week High | Low | Open | Close | Chg. |
|---------------|-------|-------|------|------|----|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 100.00 | 99.00 | IBM | 3.00 | 2.5 | 14 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| 54.00 | 53.00 | AT&T | 2.00 | 3.7 | 15 | 54.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | -1.00 |
| 28.00 | 27.00 | GE | 1.00 | 3.6 | 8 | 28.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | -1.00 |
| 15.00 | 14.00 | AMER | 0.50 | 3.3 | 15 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | -1.00 |
| 12.00 | 11.00 | DUKE | 0.50 | 4.2 | 11 | 12.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | -1.00 |
| 10.00 | 9.00 | AMER | 0.40 | 4.0 | 10 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | -1.00 |
| 8.00 | 7.00 | AMER | 0.30 | 3.8 | 11 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | -1.00 |
| 6.00 | 5.00 | AMER | 0.20 | 3.3 | 12 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | -1.00 |
| 5.00 | 4.00 | AMER | 0.15 | 3.0 | 13 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | -1.00 |
| 4.00 | 3.00 | AMER | 0.10 | 2.5 | 16 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | -1.00 |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 Week High | Low | Open | Close | Chg. |
|---------------|-------|-------|------|------|----|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 100.00 | 99.00 | IBM | 3.00 | 2.5 | 14 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| 54.00 | 53.00 | AT&T | 2.00 | 3.7 | 15 | 54.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | -1.00 |
| 28.00 | 27.00 | GE | 1.00 | 3.6 | 8 | 28.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | -1.00 |
| 15.00 | 14.00 | AMER | 0.50 | 3.3 | 15 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | -1.00 |
| 12.00 | 11.00 | DUKE | 0.50 | 4.2 | 11 | 12.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | -1.00 |
| 10.00 | 9.00 | AMER | 0.40 | 4.0 | 10 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | -1.00 |
| 8.00 | 7.00 | AMER | 0.30 | 3.8 | 11 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | -1.00 |
| 6.00 | 5.00 | AMER | 0.20 | 3.3 | 12 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | -1.00 |
| 5.00 | 4.00 | AMER | 0.15 | 3.0 | 13 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | -1.00 |
| 4.00 | 3.00 | AMER | 0.10 | 2.5 | 16 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | -1.00 |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 Week High | Low | Open | Close | Chg. |
|---------------|-------|-------|------|------|----|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 100.00 | 99.00 | IBM | 3.00 | 2.5 | 14 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| 54.00 | 53.00 | AT&T | 2.00 | 3.7 | 15 | 54.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | -1.00 |
| 28.00 | 27.00 | GE | 1.00 | 3.6 | 8 | 28.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | -1.00 |
| 15.00 | 14.00 | AMER | 0.50 | 3.3 | 15 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | -1.00 |
| 12.00 | 11.00 | DUKE | 0.50 | 4.2 | 11 | 12.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | -1.00 |
| 10.00 | 9.00 | AMER | 0.40 | 4.0 | 10 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | -1.00 |
| 8.00 | 7.00 | AMER | 0.30 | 3.8 | 11 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | -1.00 |
| 6.00 | 5.00 | AMER | 0.20 | 3.3 | 12 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | -1.00 |
| 5.00 | 4.00 | AMER | 0.15 | 3.0 | 13 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | -1.00 |
| 4.00 | 3.00 | AMER | 0.10 | 2.5 | 16 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | -1.00 |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 Week High | Low | Open | Close | Chg. |
|---------------|-------|-------|------|------|----|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 100.00 | 99.00 | IBM | 3.00 | 2.5 | 14 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| 54.00 | 53.00 | AT&T | 2.00 | 3.7 | 15 | 54.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | -1.00 |
| 28.00 | 27.00 | GE | 1.00 | 3.6 | 8 | 28.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | -1.00 |
| 15.00 | 14.00 | AMER | 0.50 | 3.3 | 15 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | -1.00 |
| 12.00 | 11.00 | DUKE | 0.50 | 4.2 | 11 | 12.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | -1.00 |
| 10.00 | 9.00 | AMER | 0.40 | 4.0 | 10 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | -1.00 |
| 8.00 | 7.00 | AMER | 0.30 | 3.8 | 11 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | -1.00 |
| 6.00 | 5.00 | AMER | 0.20 | 3.3 | 12 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | -1.00 |
| 5.00 | 4.00 | AMER | 0.15 | 3.0 | 13 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | -1.00 |
| 4.00 | 3.00 | AMER | 0.10 | 2.5 | 16 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | -1.00 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 Week | High | Low | Open | Close | Chg. |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 100.00 | 99.00 | IBM | 3.00 | 2.5 | 14 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| 54.00 | 53.00 | AT&T | 2.00 | 3.7 | 15 | 54.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | -1.00 |
| 28.00 | 27.00 | GE | 1.00 | 3.6 | 8 | 28.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | -1.00 |
| 15.00 | 14.00 | AMER | 0.50 | 3.3 | 15 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | -1.00 |
| 10.00 | 9.00 | GOV | 0.25 | 2.8 | 12 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | -1.00 |
| 8.00 | 7.00 | UNION | 0.20 | 2.5 | 10 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | -1.00 |
| 6.00 | 5.00 | WAL | 0.15 | 2.2 | 8 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | -1.00 |
| 4.00 | 3.00 | AMER | 0.10 | 2.0 | 6 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | -1.00 |
| 3.00 | 2.00 | GOV | 0.08 | 1.8 | 5 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | -1.00 |
| 2.00 | 1.00 | UNION | 0.06 | 1.6 | 4 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | -1.00 |
| 1.00 | 0.50 | WAL | 0.04 | 1.4 | 3 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | -1.00 |
| 0.50 | 0.25 | AMER | 0.02 | 1.2 | 2 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | -1.00 |
| 0.25 | 0.12 | GOV | 0.01 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | -1.00 |
| 0.12 | 0.06 | UNION | 0.005 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | -1.00 |
| 0.06 | 0.03 | WAL | 0.002 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | -1.00 |
| 0.03 | 0.01 | AMER | 0.001 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | -1.00 |
| 0.01 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
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| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
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| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
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| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
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| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
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| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | GOV | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | UNION | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | WAL | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | AMER | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | | |

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26-27, 1985

ECONOMIC SCENE

Hatfield Says White House Must Seek New Revenues

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With U.S. fiscal policy in disarray, some legislators are willing to say that neither the emperor nor the emperor's men have clothes. Senator Mark O. Hatfield, the Oregon Republican who is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, has taken direct aim at President Ronald Reagan over the budget deficit.

He said that the Gramm-Rudman bill for balancing the budget by 1991, which the White House supports, does not have a prayer of doing it. Mr. Hatfield told a conference of business executives Wednesday that the only president in his experience who understood national defense was Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"I've said," he said, "understood that the nation's security was not a simple function of military spending but of its educational system, energy, infrastructure and the overall strength of the national economy."

Mr. Hatfield accused the administration of doing in the military area what Republicans traditionally blame the Democrats for doing in the social area — "throwing money at problems," in the false belief that "if you throw enough money, the dollars will equate with security."

Mr. Hatfield calls the Gramm-Rudman bill a charade. Of the \$970 billion that he expected the government to spend in fiscal 1986, he said exempt portions included \$155 billion for servicing the national debt, about \$200 billion for Social Security, \$150 billion for other entitlement programs and \$300 billion for the military — "and the President will not accept cuts below that level of military spending."

That left, Mr. Hatfield estimated, only 11 to 14 percent of the budget out of which all the cuts would have to come. "If you eliminate these programs entirely," he added, "you'd still end up with a deficit of about \$150 billion."

He predicted that the Gramm-Rudman bill would come to nothing even if enacted. The congressional track record, he asserted, had done the same with previous such commitments, including one passed in the 1970s for balancing the budget by 1982. The true position on eliminating the deficit now, Mr. Hatfield said, was the total exemption by both Congress and the White House of Social Security for political reasons.

His conclusion: "We will never get control of the deficit just on the spending side; we have to deal with both the revenue and the spending side."

Tax increases remain anathema at the White House. At the fall meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d declared that Mr. Reagan had won a "national referendum" on the tax issue by 49 states to 1, decisively overruling his opponent's proposal to raise taxes. The tax issue, Mr. Baker indicates, is closed.

The administration has preempted the ground on the tax debate this year by Mr. Reagan's proposal to overhaul the tax system. Mr. Hatfield said, however, that if the tax revision were not "revenue neutral," but part of a strategy for dealing with the deficit, it would make sense.

"We are losing \$95 billion in revenues because of the existing tax structure," he said, "but we are not proposing to use any of that money that would be gained by tax reform to reduce the deficit."

Simplifying the tax laws, he said, should be secondary to solving the debt problem, which lies at the heart of the nation's major problems.

High Government foreign and domestic borrowing to finance the deficit.

- High interest rates.
- Overvaluation of the dollar and the nation's trade deficit.
- The need to rescue the farmers and manufacturing industries.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Ford Net Off 17% In Period

New Car Costs, Programs Cited

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. reported Friday that third-quarter net income fell 17 percent from a year earlier, to \$313 million, or \$1.70 a share, largely due to new car incentive programs and product development costs.

The company earned \$379.7 million, or \$2.05 a share, in the 1984 third quarter.

Ford said revenue declined 2 percent in the latest quarter, to \$11.6 billion, from \$11.8 billion, while operating income dropped 57 percent in the latest quarter, to \$155.2 million from \$362.7 million.

Analysis estimated the automaker's incentive programs reduced pretax earnings by about \$30 million and that its \$3-billion program for its 1986 Taurus and Sable intermediates due out this December also bit heavily into results.

But despite the lower results, industry analysts said Ford could have its second best year ever with 1985 earnings projected at about \$2.34 billion. Last year Ford earned \$2.91 billion.

On the New York Stock Exchange Friday, Ford shares fell 75 cents, to close at \$45.375.

Ford said nine-month net fell 18 percent from a year earlier, to \$1.80 billion, or \$0.97 a share, from \$2.19 billion, or \$1.19 a share, a year earlier. Sales totaled \$38.7 billion, down 1 percent from \$38.9 billion.

Ford said its U.S. operations earned an after-tax profit of \$211 million, a drop of \$104 million from last year. Non-U.S. operations posted net earnings of \$102 million, up 57 percent from \$65 million in third quarter 1984.

Ford Motor Credit Co., its finance unit, also posted gains with a record \$96 million in net income, up 17 percent.

A two-week strike at Ford's Lorrain, Ohio, plant reduced factory sales 2 percent from a year earlier. (UPI, AP)

Acquires Computer Interests

Earlier, the New York Times reported from Detroit:

Ford has purchased minority interests in two companies that specialize in the development of artificial-intelligence computer systems. The automaker said Wednesday that it would invest up to \$28 million for up to 10 percent equity in each of Inference Corp. of Los Angeles and Carnegie Group Inc. of Pittsburgh.

United Biscuits Profits Under Fire

Diversification, Cookie Price War Trouble Holders

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sir Hector Laing, chairman of United Biscuits (Holdings) PLC, called up his broker early Monday morning to ask about an Elders takeover bid for a rival British food company, Allied-Lyons PLC.

The chairman took the news calmly. The audacious \$1.8-billion (\$2.56-billion) bid from Elders Ltd. of Australia was, nonetheless, a sobering sign that even the healthier British companies are no longer safe from predators.

For almost any predator, United Biscuits would prove a tough cookie. Sir Hector, who has headed the company for 20 years, is a much more formidable figure than his gentle voice and gold-rimmed glasses suggest. He is an old friend of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and a director of both Exxon Corp. and the Bank of England.

His company dominates British sales of cookies and crackers — or biscuits, to use the all-embracing British term — with a market share of about 46 percent. Worldwide, only Nabisco Brands Inc. makes more biscuits.

But a cookie price and promotion war has chomped deeply into profits from the company's main U.S. unit, Keebler Co., leaving the parent's per-share earnings stagnant over the past



Sir Hector Laing

three years. Meanwhile, some investors are losing patience with attempts to diversify into such areas as restaurants and frozen foods.

"We have an awful lot of capital tied up in jam tomorrow," W.P. Gunn, U.B.'s deputy chairman, said this week.

Some analysts, such as Julian Lakin of Scrimgeour Vickers & Co., predict that earnings at United Biscuits will show a healthy gain again next year. But the stock market remains skeptical, and Sir Hector acknowl-

edged in an interview that the company is under pressure to produce the jam soon.

Should a bid come, "they are vulnerable," said another leading food-share analyst, who did not wish to be identified. "They've not given shareholders a particularly good ride in recent years."

Sir Hector has certainly taken note of the wave of food-industry takeovers, typified by R.J. Reynolds's \$4.9-billion purchase last June of United Biscuits's big rival, Nabisco. In a speech this week, Sir Hector deplored the growing willingness of British food managers to sell control of companies whenever the price is right.

"We should just stop and ask ourselves whether as shareholders we are acting in our own or our country's best long-term interest when we take every opportunity of immediate reward," he said.

The stock market, however, is obsessively focused on more short-term matters, such as profits at Keebler, a Chicago-based maker of cookies and snacks that United Biscuits acquired for \$50 million in 1974. Long one of United Biscuits's strongest performers, Keebler accounts for around a third of the parent's annual sales of \$1.75 billion.

The trouble began in 1983 (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Knapp, Partner Bid \$1.4 Billion For Japan Firm

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The U.S. financier, Charles Knapp, and a London partner on Friday made an unsolicited, \$1.4-billion offer for a Japanese company in what appeared to be that nation's first hostile takeover fight.

If directors of Minebea Co., a leading producer of miniature ball bearings and electronics parts, reject the proposal, a hostile tender offer will be launched, officials of the partnership said.

Mr. Knapp's Trafalgar Holdings Ltd. and London-based Glen International hold about a 30-percent stake in Minebea.

The financier was removed as the chairman and chief executive of Financial Corp. of America last summer. He now runs Trafalgar, his own Los Angeles-based financial services firm. He said a month ago that he planned to bid for Minebea.

Glen International is a London securities and investment concern. In Tokyo, Minebea's vice president, Iwao Ishizuka, expressed his company's readiness to fight the bid, saying Minebea would formally respond to the offer after studying it thoroughly. Japan's Kyodo News Service reported.

Takahashi Takahashi, president of the Japanese company, has said previously that he would take "all necessary steps" to thwart Mr. Knapp, including issuing new stock to dilute the holdings of Trafalgar and Glen.

At a news conference in Los Angeles, Trafalgar's general counsel, Mark Dodge, said he had been informed by Tokyo securities dealers that the Japanese Finance Ministry had told the nation's stock dealers

not to assist Mr. Knapp's takeover bid.

Mr. Dodge said he is scheduled to meet next week in Tokyo with the director of the foreign capital division of Japan's trade ministry to discuss his company's intentions.

A Trafalgar spokesman, Don Reynolds, also said his company is prepared to file suit if Mr. Takahashi dilutes the company's stock.

The \$1.4-billion Trafalgar-Glen offer would comprise cash, convertible debentures and U.S. government bonds.

With 342.44 million Minebea shares outstanding and reserved for future issuance, the offer works out to about \$4.14 a share. That is slightly more than a 10-percent premium over the \$3.74 value of Minebea's stock at the close of business Thursday.

When Trafalgar first announced its intentions, Minebea's stock was trading about \$1.40 a share.

Mr. Dodge said Trafalgar has invested about \$125 million in trying to acquire Minebea. He said none of those funds come from Trafalgar Partners, a subsidiary that so far has raised about \$1 billion to finance corporate buyouts.

The official added that Trafalgar believes Minebea's earnings are too low and that his group would seek to take control of Minebea's board, recapitalize the company, restructure its finances and bring in American management techniques.

He said Trafalgar has no plans at this time to sell Minebea assets. But he said if the Japanese government objects to the transaction because about 7 percent of Minebea's sales are to the Japanese Defense Ministry, that portion of its operations could be shed.

Rush for Yen Causes Chaos in Tokyo

Reuters

TOKYO — A Bank of Japan announcement Friday that it would foster higher short-term interest rates triggered chaos in Japanese money markets and pushed the yen sharply higher against the dollar.

Bankers said it was the worst day in the Japanese bond market for 40 years. Both bond and stock prices fell, chalking up major losses for investors.

As the day progressed, prices of U.S. government bonds also fell sharply in New York and overseas centers in a reaction to the Bank of Japan announcement. [Page 10.]

The Bank of Japan, which normally funds the financial system during December by temporarily distributing money until bonuses paid by banks to workers stream back to the banks as savings and store receipts, said Friday it would not be so helpful this year.

The central bank move forced up short-term interest rates. The one-month commercial bill discount rate climbed by 1/4 of a percentage point to 7.1875 percent and other

short-term rates soared by 1/4 to 1/2 of a percentage point.

Money market traders, fearing a liquidity shortage, rushed to buy cheap yen, but found few sellers. With funds denied in the short-term money market, operators turned to the commercial bill discount market but faced an absence of buyers, market sources said.

So attention turned to the yen bond sales and prices rapidly declined.

"The one-day drop is the worst in postwar history," one pension fund manager said.

The yield on the key 6.3-percent 10-year government bond jumped to 6.22 percent at the close Friday from Thursday's 5.56 percent.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 214.95 yen, down from 216.00 on Thursday. In London, the dollar was quoted at 214.80 yen.

Foreign-exchange dealers said the bank's move was clearly aimed at strengthening the yen in line with the policy agreed Sept. 22 by the Group of Five industrialized nations.

The group agreed to try to weaken the dollar worldwide, helping U.S. exports and keeping protectionist measures at bay.

But fears of an end-of-year money shortage persisted all day. Bankers said their institutions were worried about having to borrow at punishing interest rates.

The Tokyo stock market average dipped 114.09 to a closing 12,854.99 although widespread confusion limited turnover.

A trust bank fund manager said the bank's signal that it would not lend funds just as the market started moving towards year end tightness proved more dramatic than any discount rate announcement.

It reversed any notions that the central bank might endorse lower interest rates to help stimulate domestic demand to absorb more imports and stave off foreign protectionist sentiment against Japan, he said.

One senior dealer said: "The market is still a new born baby and now is not the right time to comment on how well it is going to grow in future."

Japan to Cut Tariffs on 1,800 Items

United Press International

TOKYO — Responding to U.S. pressure, Japan will reduce tariffs on an average of 22.5 percent on over 1,800 items, Japanese government officials said Friday.

The list of 1,849 items on which tariffs will be reduced or eliminated on Jan. 1 includes automobile tires, computer equipment and related parts, palm oil, bananas, canned crab, newspaper and consumer goods, officials said.

Tariffs on nine computer-related items, including miniframe computers and parts, will be cut by 20 percent and eventually removed.

Japan's trade surplus with the United States, which has prompted protectionist moves in the U.S. Congress, was \$37 billion last year and is expected to reach \$50 billion this year.

Tariff cuts on wines, which were sought by West European countries, have been postponed until early 1987 while new rates on leather goods will be fixed toward the end of this year, the officials said.

Tariffs will be eliminated on 38 items such as palm oil, automobile tires and electronic switching systems while import duties will be reduced by more than 20 percent on an additional 31 products, including boneless chicken and bananas, the officials said.

The decision was said to be in line with a market-opening program announced by the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in July to ease friction between Japan and its trading partners.

Meanwhile, in Los Angeles, it was announced that a poll taken in the United States and Japan showed that most Americans believe trade with Japan is hurting the U.S. economy and retaliatory measures should be taken.

The poll, conducted by the Los Angeles Times and the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun, showed that one in four Japanese believe relations between the two nations have worsened in the last year and a half.

One somewhat surprising result of the poll is that a substantial 40 percent of the Japanese surveyed agreed that their nation is being fairly blamed for U.S. trade problems.

Tin Trading Suspension Extended

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Trading in tin remained suspended Friday on the London Metal Exchange and officials said there would be no business through Monday.

The LME's board and committee met Friday, extended the trading suspension and agreed to reconvene Monday. Meanwhile, officials of the International Tin Council met to discuss the deepening crisis.

Trading was halted Thursday on the metal exchange and the year-old market in Kuala Lumpur after the ITC said it no longer had the funds to buy tin and keep prices above the predetermined floor of \$8,500 (\$12,180) per metric ton.

The 29-year-old ITC is composed of 22 tin-producing and consuming countries. It implements the 1982-87 International Tin Agreement to stabilize prices by selling when the metal is in demand and, more frequently, buying when the metal is too plentiful.

Traders said that in recent years the ITC has had to buy up production of non-members such as Brazil and China to finance the holding of massive tin stocks.

The buffer stock currently holds about 60,000 metric tons, valued at around \$500 million.

Last month, the ITC's six exporting members — Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Australia, Zaire and

Nigeria — pledged an extra cash donation of \$50 million pending approval of their governments.

Pieter de Koning, manager of the buffer stock, said that the ITC had received no funds.

The LME asked traders to specify their positions, fearing those holding heavy stocks could face bankruptcy if prices slumped.

The ITC said heads of its member delegations met Friday to prepare for a special session of the governing council Tuesday and Wednesday.

It was widely speculated that trading in London and Kuala Lumpur would not resume until after that session. (Reuters, AP)

Analysts See Lesson in Collapse of Tin Prices

By Richard Lander

Reuters

LONDON — The suspension of international tin trading because of an inability to maintain prices demonstrates once again how the laws of supply and demand can ruin efforts to hold commodities prices at artificially high levels, analysts said Friday.

Tin prices fell sharply in London on Thursday before the suspension of trading on the London Metal Exchange, and experts say they could soon drop by as much as 50 percent. Such a freefall would cause serious harm to governments, miners and tin companies around the world, especially in major producer nations like Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Bolivia.

Already many developing nations have been battered by the effects of falling prices for primary commodities from sugar to copper and oil after enjoying prosperity as prices boomed in the 1970s.

The tin emergency was triggered Thursday when the International Tin Council's buffer stock manager, Pieter de Koning, announced that he no longer had funds to continue supporting the price by buying tin.

Immediately after the announcement, trading was halted on the LME, the world's leading forum for trading metals, as well as in Kuala Lumpur, the other main tin dealing center.

Business remained suspended Friday on the London exchange as officials of the ITC, which groups leading producers and consumers, looked for ways of resuming trad-

ing without causing a price crash.

One suggestion is that ITC members, particularly producers, could pump more money into the buffer stock, which already contains about \$500 million (\$760 million) of tin bought in a futile attempt to keep prices above \$8,500 per metric ton (1.1 short tons).

But producers have failed to follow up a promise made last month to inject more cash into the buffer stock. In any case, many analysts believe this would be a futile gesture that would waste more money without achieving anything.

"They have to face facts that the supply-demand situation will have to prevail," said one London trader. "Supply has exceeded demand for some time and the market has to stabilize at a realistic level."

Few traders will do more than guess at what a "realistic" level may be without buffer-stock support. Estimates vary between \$4,000 and \$6,500 a metric ton, all well below the 34-month low of \$8,140 quoted Thursday when trading was halted.

Analysts say that such a price drop could close mines and severely dent state revenues among ITC producers. These countries already have had to obey tight export quotas for the past three years while non-members such as Brazil and China have increased sales without restrictions.

Malaysia's primary industries minister, Paul Leong, expressed concern Friday for the livelihood of his country's 23,000 tin miners. Share prices of Malaysian tin min-

quoted on the London stock exchange were marked lower.

The analysts also warned that the effect of the crisis could spread beyond the leading tin-mining nations. A sharp drop in prices could threaten historic tin operations in Cornwall, England, an area where unemployment is already high, as well as the financial stability of metals-trading companies.

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Currency Rates

| Cross Rates | Oct. 25 |
|---------------------|---------|
| American dollar | 1.00 |
| British pound | 0.65 |
| French franc | 6.55 |
| German mark | 3.36 |
| Italian lira | 1.36 |
| Japanese yen | 163.60 |
| Netherlands guilder | 2.36 |
| Spanish peseta | 166.64 |
| Swiss franc | 1.48 |
| West German mark | 3.36 |
| Yen | 163.60 |

Source: Reuters, 12:05 p.m. (Oct. 25)

Interest Rates

Oct. 25

| 1 month | 3 months | 6 months | 1 year |
|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% |
| 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% |
| 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% |
| 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% |

Source: Reuters, 12:05 p.m. (Oct. 25)

Asian Dollar Deposits

| United States | Oct. 25 |
|---------------|---------|
| 1 month | 1.00% |
| 3 months | 1.00% |
| 6 months | 1.00% |
| 1 year | 1.00% |

Source: Reuters, 12:05 p.m. (Oct. 25)

U.S. Money Market Funds

| 1 month | 3 months | 6 months | 1 year |
|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| 1.00% | | | |

(Continued from Page 8)

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Off in Quiet U.S., European Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower Friday against most major currencies in quiet, directionless trading that dealers said was dominated by the threat of continued central bank action.

The U.S. currency slipped in European trading and eased again later in New York, dealers said.

But the dollar fell sharply against the Japanese yen, however, responding to a sharp increase in Japanese short-term interest rates.

It closed at 214.90 yen in Tokyo, down from 216.00 yen on Thursday. In later New York trading, it finished at 214.45 yen, down from 214.65.

The dollar closed in New York at 2.6480 Deutsche marks, down from 2.6535 DM on Thursday. Earlier in Frankfurt, it was fixed at 2.6455, down from 2.6487 DM.

Dealers said that the slightly softer British pound mainly reflect-

ed the dollar's recovery Friday on the strength of corporate demand after it was pushed down Thursday by the central bank.

The pound finished at \$1.4225 in London, slightly above Thursday's \$1.4215. In later New York trading, the pound also closed at \$1.4225, little changed from \$1.4220 the day before.

Fears about easier oil prices weakening the British currency appeared to have receded by the end of the week, dealers said.

Dealers said that the visit of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to the United States this week had failed to produce new momentum.

They said that the market remained focused on the constant threat of central bank intervention under the terms of their Sept. 22 accord to seek a lower value for the dollar as a way of reducing the U.S. trade deficit and warding off pro-

tectionist sentiments in Congress.

In Europe, dealers said that the dollar rose in the morning on the strength of dollar purchases by the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. But the dollar declined when the buying stopped.

The purchases apparently were made to take advantage of the dollar's relatively low price early in the day.

Dealers said that there was no major central bank intervention during the European session, despite a surge that pushed the dollar above 2.65 DM at several points.

Some dealers said that the Bank of Japan sold a modest number of dollars in Asian trading.

Later in New York, the dollar's rates, compared with Thursday's, included: 8.0750 French francs, down from 8.0900; 2.1690 Swiss francs, down from 2.1750; and 2.9910 Dutch guilders, up from 2.9880.

(Reuters, AP)

Malaysia Forecasts 6% Rise in GDP Due to Increased Crude Oil Output

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysia's gross domestic product will grow 6 percent in 1986 compared with a forecast 5.2 percent increase this year, the finance ministry announced Friday.

The ministry said the rise in GDP, which measures the total value of goods and services excluding income from foreign investments, is due to an expected increase in 1986 crude oil output to 510,000 barrels a day from 430,000 this year.

However, foreign and domestic demand for Malaysian products will remain sluggish, the ministry warned. While the projected rise in crude output is expected to push up mining sector output 14.3 percent next year, all other sectors are expected to record slower to moderate growth rates.

Next year's current account deficit is expected to narrow to 4.2 billion ringgits (\$1.71 billion) from a 5.3-billion-ringgit shortfall in 1985, the report said. The current account measures trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers.

But an economic analyst in Kuala Lumpur said that the government was overly optimistic in its growth forecasts. He warned that unemployment, currently running at 7 percent, would become a serious problem due to closures of manufacturing plants and a cut in agricultural commodities.

(Reuters, UPI)

Energy Secretary Says U.S. May Increase Oil Stockpile

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The United States might buy oil to increase its strategic stockpile if prices plunge, John S. Herrington, U.S. energy secretary, said here Friday.

Mr. Herrington, in London for a conference sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the Oil Daily, made the comment after a brief, impromptu meeting with Subroto, Indonesia's oil minister and president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The U.S. secretary rejected suggestions that the purchases would be an attempt to break a precipitous price slide. Instead, he argued that they would be merely a good investment in inexpensive oil and that the stockpile provides insurance against shortages, such as the one fostered by the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

Mr. Herrington also repeated U.S. opposition to any formal dialogue with OPEC aimed at propping up prices. "I would like to see the market work without artificial influences," he said, welcoming OPEC's drift away from trying to adhere strictly to fixed, official prices.

Even so, his observation about possible oil purchases could provide some small comfort to OPEC members and other oil producers worried about the possibility of a price collapse.

The strategic reserve contains 489 million barrels of oil, equivalent to about 116 days of U.S. imports, and could be increased to 750 million barrels, Mr. Herrington said.

The secretary also said that President Ronald Reagan would veto any bill Congress passes to impose fees on imports of oil products. He declined to predict whether Congress would be able to override the veto.

Such legislation has considerable support in Congress as a way of raising government revenue and protecting U.S. oil refiners from foreign competition.

Mr. Herrington said he did not believe Congress could be persuaded to repeal a law barring exports of oil from Alaska's giant North Slope oil field.

Some U.S. officials have suggested that such exports to Japan should be allowed as a means of reducing the U.S. trade deficit.

BUSINESS PROFILE / François Héral, Baubles to Gems

A 10-Year-Old Newcomer to French Jewelry

By Sherry Buchanan
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — François Héral, 38, president of Poiray, the high-fashion French jewelry company, peered out of his shop on Rue de la Paix. "See that man looking in the window, that's a man from Cartier's across the street coming to see what he can steal from my new collection," he said laughing.

Mr. Héral is the new kid on the block. Although Poiray has been around since 1975, 10 years is young in the high-fashion jewelry business where the Cartiers, the Mauboussons and the Bouchérons have been in business for 100 years.

Like any new kid on the block, Mr. Héral had to fight to get where he is, and he has had to fight to stay there. A year ago, he decided to restructure to company and obtained more capital through new investments from British banks.

Officials of the privately held company would not, however, provide specific performance figures.

"Because I'm creative, I have a survival instinct, nothing bothers me or gets me down," he said. "Money problems don't bother me because I started with nothing. I couldn't care less."

Mr. Héral started working when he was in his teens as a window dresser at Au Printemps, the big Paris department store.

At 20, he opened La Porte Bleue, an interior design store, that, among other things, rented exotic animals for commercial photographs. After that, he started Anémone, a franchise of costume jewelry shops.

During a stint with the jewelry establishment — as artistic director for Cartier — he created Les Must de Cartier, a new line of lower-priced gifts and jewelry. In 1975, he



François Héral

opened Poiray in Paris and in 1982, he opened a store in New York.

"I've been working since I'm 16," he said. "I learned everything by falling flat on my face. But when life is difficult, you give the best of yourself. If you are a *fil à papa* (a son who goes into the successful family business), you don't make it."

He has found that being a creative entrepreneur in France is a difficult and hazardous occupation.

"I love New York. You're forced to get yourself in gear," he said. "The great difference between the United States and France is that there, there are no jealousies. When you start something new, people always encourage you. In France, people will always tell you you are going to fail."

Mr. Héral is pessimistic about the future of entrepreneurship in France. "It isn't a country made for free enterprise," he said. "Financial institutions and fiscal laws are such that if you make it in France, people assume that you've done something wrong to get there. It's not normal."

The high-fashion jewelry business is expensive to run. The cost of holding precious and semi-precious

stones in inventory is high, especially when sales are down.

"Right now the market is very difficult," said Mr. Héral. "We are waiting for the nouveau riche of tomorrow."

The jewelry business is also one that is run with cash on delivery. "There are no crooks in the jewelry business," said Mr. Héral. "You can't afford to say 'I can't pay you.'"

A successful newcomer needs the right mixture of creative and commercial instincts, a difficult thing for anyone to achieve — as Mr. Héral said he is well aware.

"What I created yesterday doesn't interest me anymore," he said. "But in order to keep creating I have to keep making money. It's like Monopoly. If you don't have any money, you can't play. If I don't sell, I'll go under, so I need the public."

Mr. Héral is clear about what makes him tick. "I work for the glory. It is fun to think that a hundred years from now somebody will say that's a Poiray. I want to leave a name, that's my kind of megalomania," he said. "All I know is that I will stop when I'm dead. Nothing can stop me while I'm alive."

THE EUROMARKETS

Prices in Euroyen Sector Decline Sharply

By Christopher Pizzev
Reuters

LONDON — The Euroyen sector of the Eurobond market ended Friday showing declines of as much as three points in reaction to sharp losses on the Japanese bond market, dealers said.

The declines in Tokyo came after the Bank of Japan sought to engineer a rise in short-term Japanese interest rates, the dealers said.

The losses in Japan led to nervousness in other sectors in London. Prices of dollar straight bonds ended 1/4 and 1/2 point lower as the U.S. markets retreated on reports that Japanese banks had sold bond holdings overnight. One dollar-straight trader said, "the mood's been intensely nervous throughout the afternoon."

Dollar-straight traders were concerned that the rise in interest rates in Japan, and the subsequent losses suffered by operators in the bond market there, would prevent the Japanese from buying in the U.S. markets.

One trader noted that the Japanese had been expected to be active

buyers at the U.S. Treasury auctions that are to be held after the U.S. debt ceiling has been raised. "That's got to be a doubt now," he said.

The bulk of the losses seen in the Euroyen sector occurred during the morning Friday, dealers said. In fact, many houses were not prepared to make markets at all during the day, they noted.

In the primary market, it was the floating-rate note sector that was the center of attention, with four new issues totaling \$850 million being launched during the day, dealers said. Three of them were for major U.S. banks, they noted.

Citicorp issued a \$350-million, 50-year floating paying 2 3/4 basis points over the one-month London interbank bid rate. It was quoted on the when-issued market at 99.70 bid against the total fees of 57 1/2 basis points. The lead manager was Merrill Lynch Capital Markets.

Merrill Lynch also led a note for Manufacturers Hanover Corp. that was soon raised to \$200 million from the initial \$150 million. The 12-year issue pays 3/16

point over three-month Libid and ended on the when-issued market at around 99.67, inside the total fees of 45 basis points.

Chase Manhattan Corp. issued a 12-year floating paying 1/4 point over the three-month London interbank offered rate. It has a maximum coupon of 13 1/4 percent, which will take effect after the third year.

The issue was initially at \$150 million but was later raised to \$175 million by the lead manager, Shearson Lehman Brothers International. It closed at 99.45 bid against the 75-basis-point fees.

Great Lakes Federal Savings & Loan Association issued a \$100-million floating that was then raised to \$125 million by the lead manager, Salomon Brothers International. The 12-year, collateralized note pays 1/2 point over three-month Libor.

This issue also had a "delayed call" with a maximum coupon of 13 1/4 percent coming into effect after the third year. The lead manager quoted the issue at 99.55, comfortably inside the total fees of 75 basis points.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

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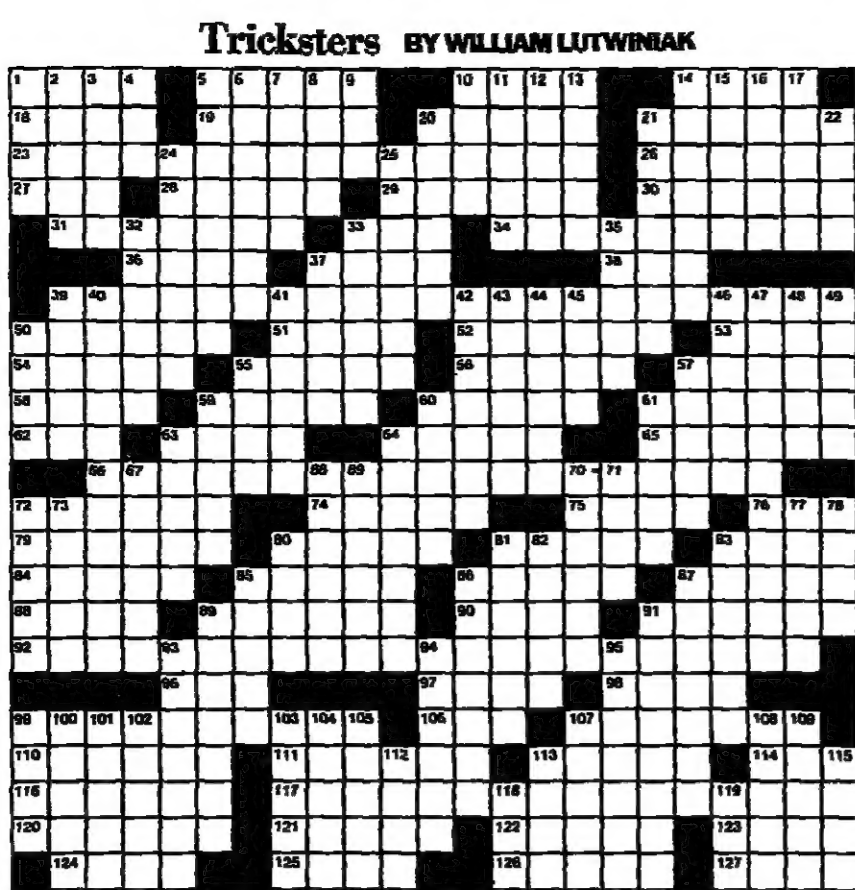
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9 But, to Brutus
10 Plucky
11 Quicksilver
12 Slow, to Soli
13 Kentucky Derby runner-up: 1942

ACROSS

50 Cornucopia's contents
51 Bonkers
52 Strong snuff
53 Heartburn cause, to an M.D.
54 Precedes
55 Ruinations
56 Dairy-case grouping
57 Winter cap
58 Respecting
59 Painters, e.g.
60 Potash source
61 Andes denizen
62 Tampa's time
63 River isles
64 Raja, for one
65 Form of bigotry
66 Halloween visitors
72 Of the nostrils
74 Flies: Abbr.
75 -- de - well
76 Belief
78 Soap plants
80 Misdeed
81 Former German coin
83 Place for Zeno
84 Polynesian images of ancestors
85 Shape: Comb. form

DOWN

14 Walk clumsily
15 Sight at
16 "I never met" -- didn't like: Will Rogers
17 Altercation
20 Played it safe
21 Risk
22 Frontery
24 On -- (at loggerheads)
25 Masquerade wear
32 Monroe was
33 Locs
35 Early winner at Saratoga
37 Unusually



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DOWN

61 Man of the Haus
63 Meats and Jackson
64 In unkind style
67 Not in the pink
68 Card game
69 Bit of toasted bread
70 Join up
71 Franklin pokes
72 Soapier of Brazil
73 -- yellow E (a dye)
77 Reliable

DOWN

78 Large-scale
80 Protracted
81 " -- Boom - De - Re" (puzzled)
83 Cloth of India
85 Strength
86 Assert oneself
87 Diamond figures
89 Lets up
91 Nonpareil
93 Slow person

DOWN

94 Flourishes
95 Weather-map line
99 D.C. agent
100 -- hand (humbly)
101 Empty
102 Identifier
103 Object of Sarah's jealousy
104 Luigi's love
105 Postpone

DOWN

107 -- Dame
108 Poia of the silents
109 Ard region of Africa
112 Go one-on-one
113 TV woe
115 All-purpose vehicles, for short
118 O'Neill play
119 "Quincy" co-star

PRIDE

By William Wharton. 288 pages. \$16.95.
Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

HERE is all kinds of pride, Dickie," says a character in William Wharton's new novel. "There's real pride, like being proud of good work, like when we do a good job building a porch. Then there's false pride like when you think you're better than somebody else for no good reason; that's the sin one. Then there's the lion's pride, his family." Those definitions pretty much summarize what the book is about, and they are also about the only thing that ties its jumpy, hodgepodge narrative together. Told from shifting points of view, "Pride" addresses issues examined in the pseudonymous Wharton's previous novels. Like "Birdy," it wants to create an idiosyncratic portrait of adolescence in Depression-era America, using animals (in this case, lions) to create a strange, dreamlike fable. Like "Dad," it wants to examine the mysteries and comforts of the family. And like "A Midnight Clear," it wants to look at the effects that war -- and the peace-time pitfalls of poverty and bad luck -- have on young men raised on the promises of the American Dream. Yet while each of these themes are delineated with a honey, folk-art sort of charm,

BOOKS

they never come together into an organic whole, and "Pride" reads like two separate novellas.

The first novella is narrated by Dickie Kettleson, a 10-year-old boy who sounds a lot like a young Holden Caulfield -- smart, observant, sensitive and disaffected. He hates school, doesn't get on well with the mean kids on his block and regards his younger sister as his best friend, as his parents struggle to make it through the Depression. His father, a union steward, has been threatened by management "goons," and is faced with a decision to quit the union and surrender his pride, or endanger his happy little family.

In flat, literal prose, Dickie's story delineates lower-middle-class life in the town of Stonehurst Hills, with plenty of naturalistic detail -- we are made not only to see the streets, rowhouses strung together with laundry lines, but also to experience a world in which suits are reserved for Sunday church, in which a restaurant dinner is a rare treat. In contrast, the second novella in "Pride" is more of a reverse Horatio Alger tale, painted in the primary colors and bold strokes of an old-fashioned allegory. The story of Sture Modig, a farm boy gifted with magical talents -- not unlike those possessed by the

hero of Bernard Malamud's "The Natural" -- never seems real; it has the larger-than-life dimensions of myth.

Sture starts out as a golden boy -- he can bicycle 30 miles to school, read all the books in the library in a matter of weeks, repair anything that breaks. He becomes a war hero and a famous race-car driver. Following a terrible accident, however, his luck turns sour: his job at a local carnival -- he and his pet lion, Tuffy, have a motorcycle act called the Wall of Death -- no longer brings in sufficient money; his wife begins to flaunt her infidelities, and even Tuffy seems to grow more restless.

Wharton tries to bring the story of Sture and Tuffy together with the story of Dickie Kettleson and his family through a series of events that take place, one weekend, at the Jersey shore. The narrative movement should not be as difficult to pull off as the complex stream-of-consciousness employed in "Birdy," but it nonetheless fails to engage our full sympathy -- usually, one expects, because Wharton seems unsure what he wants to accomplish.

His attempts to stitch the two stories together with verbal embroidery often feel perfunctory and strained -- the portentous comparisons between Tuffy the lion and Dickie's pet kitten amount to little more than a red herring, and the repeated references to the pride that both Dickie's father and Sture take in their work feel like forced allusions to the book's title. Worse, Wharton's homespun prose has a way of coagulating into sappy aphorisms and clichés -- "any fool can break a window but very few people can put one back in" -- and his nostalgia for the 1930s seems sentimental, in light of the untidy consequences that the Depression has on his characters' lives.

Oddly enough, such weaknesses never prevent the reader from wanting to finish "Pride" -- so engaged do we become in the story of Dickie's family. As he demonstrated in "Dad," Wharton has a special gift for portraying filial relationships, and his portrait of Dickie and his father -- building porches together in the late summer afternoons, fishing together on an abandoned pier, sharing whispered secrets during a walk along the beach -- possesses a sweetness and felt emotion that leaves a warm, pleasant afterglow in our minds.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IS THIS THE DAY GOD TURNS OFF THE LIGHT AN HOUR EARLIER?"

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SPORTS

2 Pitchers Tie Records, 2 Ways

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — Todd Worrell, the Cardinals' relief pitcher, and Danny Jackson, the Royals' starting pitcher, each tied a World Series record Thursday night, Worrell for striking out batters, Jackson for striking out.

Worrell, a rookie, entered the game in the sixth inning and struck out Buddy Biancalana, Jackson and Lonnie Smith. In the seventh, he struck out Willie Wilson, George Brett and Frank White, making it six straight. The streak ended there because Brian Harper pinch-hit for Worrell in the bottom of the seventh.

Cincinnati's Horace Eiler set the mark in 1919 against the Chicago White Sox and Baltimore's Moe Drabowsky tied it in 1966 against Los Angeles.

Jackson, who came up to the Royals in 1983 but before the Series had never batted in the major leagues, swung his way into the record books by striking out his first three batters at bat in the game. That gave him five consecutive strikeouts, tying a mark held by five players, the most recent being St. Louis outfielder Willie Shannon in the 1964 World Series.

Jackson was surprised when told he had tied a record, at first thinking the question referred to his pitching, not his hitting. "I set a world record with that," he said. "Well, at least I am in the record books for something."

Royals Rout Cardinals, 6-1, Forcing World Series to Game 6

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Service

ST. LOUIS — The St. Louis Cardinals were so forbidding in their home ball park this season that nobody swept three games from them there all summer. Only two teams won two of three games in any series: the New York Mets and the Cincinnati Reds. But Thursday night, with devilishly good timing, the Kansas City Royals did it, too.

On the brink of losing the World Series in five games, the Royals rose up and beat the Cardinals, 6-1. They did it despite striking out 15 times, and did it almost without challenge, scoring four runs off Bob Forsch in less than two innings, then turning over their lead to Danny Jackson, who protected it with five-hit pitching that further calmed the already placid St. Louis bats.

As a result, the Cardinals lost most of the advantage they brought home after winning the first two games in Kansas City. It had looked like a mismatch, maybe a sweep. But the Royals, who survived the American League playoff after trailing by three games to one, won two of three on the Cardinals' turf and sent the Series back west along Interstate 70.

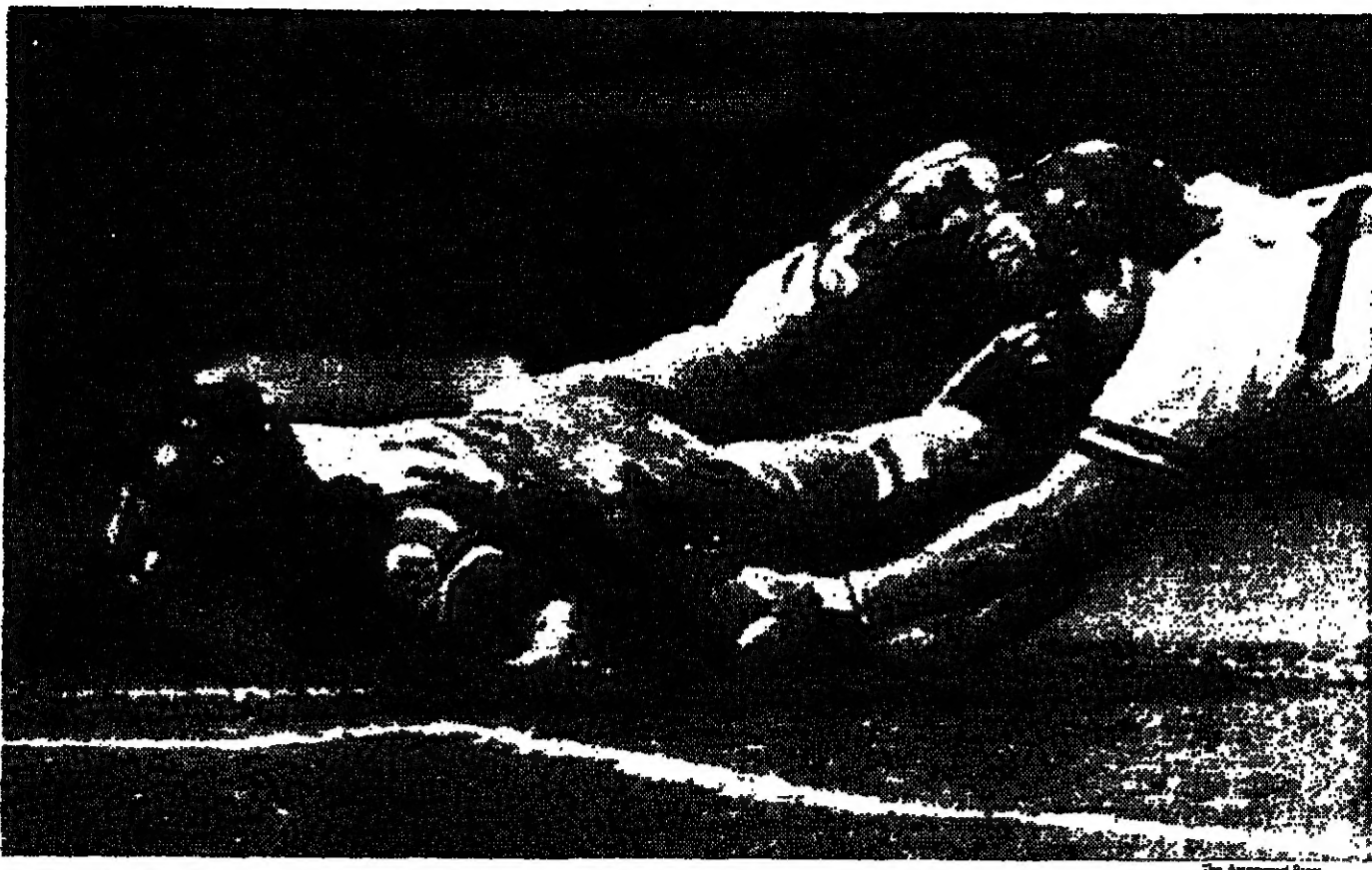
It will be resumed Saturday night in Kansas City, with the Cardinals leading, three games to two, with Danny Cox trying to clinch it for them and Charlie Leisach trying to prolong it again for the Royals. And it will be resumed with the Cardinals, the most prolific offense in baseball this season, hitting a collective .396 for the Series.

"It's not Dick Howser," said Dick Howser, the manager of the Royals. "It's not the organization. It's the players. I don't give them a talk or anything. I just let them up and let them play."

"What keeps us coming back is that World Series ring," said Willie Wilson, who led the charge with a single in the first inning and a triple in the second. "Everybody wants to win it."

This was a city primed for winning the Series, a city that seemed emboldened in red for its Red Birds. Even the fountain outside Busch Stadium spouted water tinted red, and thousands of fans inside wore red shirts or jackets, and emblems of Cardinals were everywhere.

Before the game, Jack Clark had expressed the



Jim Sundberg slid home as the Cardinals' Tom Nieto hunched for the tag. Royals also won game's most controversial play.

mood along the Mississippi in almost rapacious

"To clinch the World Series at home," he said, "visualizing the evening's possibilities, 'that would be a dream come true. I've watched it on TV when other teams and other players did the clinching. Fans on the field, people celebrating. Everything

you did from spring training comes together in one

magic moment for one team." But there were no magic moments for Forsch, at 35 the senior man on the Cardinals, who made a game comeback this season after surgery on his lower back. He started Thursday night to give Cox two extra days to rest his tender right elbow. But

Forsch lasted only one and two-thirds innings, and

by then was losing, 4-1. The Royals jumped in front when Lonnie Smith and Wilson opened the game with singles. George Brett tied deep to left, deep enough to advance his runners to second and third. So when Frank White grounded out to shortstop, Smith scored.

But the Cardinals brought their partisans up cheering in the home half of the inning. Jackson got two outs before Tommy Hart looped a double off the right-field chalk and Clark drilled the next pitch to the wall in right-center for a double and a 1-1 tie.

The cheers did not last long, and neither did the tie. In the top of the second, Forsch surrendered a walk, a single, a double, a triple and three runs, and was gone.

Jim Sundberg started this rally with a one-out double to left. Tito Landrum might have caught but did not. Buddy Biancalana bounced a single into right field and Sundberg arrived at the plate, sliding head first, in a dead heat with a strong throw from Cesar Cedeno. He was called safe after a tangle with catcher Tom Nieto and the argument was on.

Although Nieto said he "thought I got him on the side or waist," John Shulock, the umpire, said that "the throw was up the line. Nieto went up to get it, came back, tagged Sundberg on the foot, but that was after he'd touched the plate with his hand."

So the Cardinals had lost the biggest argument

of the Series, too. Forsch then struck out Jackson and needed one out to keep things manageable. But he never got that, either. He walked Smith, and Wilson tripled to right-center, his eighth hit of the Series scoring two more runs for a 4-1 lead.

Rickey Horton replaced Forsch, and the Cardinals looked for an opening.

They seemed to get it in the third when they

loaded the bases on Willie McGee's single and two walks. But Landrum, hitting .400 in the Series as the star replacement for the injured Vince Coleman, popped a little foul ball to Brett outside third base, leaving three runners stranded.

While the Cardinals' offense slumbered, their bullpen "committee" thrived the rest of the way, striking out 13. But the pitching that counted most was Jackson's. He lost the opening game by 3-1, but retired the leadoff batter in every inning Thursday night, struck out four batters in a row at one point and said: "Our pitching staff is good enough to come back and beat them."

49ers, Vikings Face an Early Finish At the NFL Season's Halfway Point

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Football League season reaches its halfway point this weekend, and already the San Francisco 49ers and Minnesota Vikings are confronted with critical games.

They are matched against the league's only two undefeated teams, and in each case the opponent is in the same division and is playing at home. The 49ers face the Los Angeles Rams in Anaheim Stadium, and the Vikings play the Bears at Soldier Field in Chicago. If the undefeated remain undefeated, the races in the National Conference West and Central divisions will have all but disappeared.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
San Francisco (3-4) at Los Angeles (7-0): The 49ers' season is more acute in the case of the 49ers, the defending Super Bowl champions, who have lost two straight and three of their last four. For no apparent reason, their offense has stagnated and their defense is less imposing than it was a year ago.

Perhaps this should not be so surprising. In 1982,

the season shortened by the players' strike and the season following the 49ers' first Super Bowl victory, a similar malaise set in and they finished out of the playoffs with a 3-6 record.

Not that the Rams are a cinch to win. They have made their way on the strength of a fine defense and not much more. Eric Dickerson, their hallowed running back, has rushed for more than 100 yards only once and Dieter Brock, the former Canadian Football League quarterback, has passed for more than 200 yards only once.

The Rams also have lost their last four games with the 49ers, and the last four played in Anaheim. The Los Vegas betting line this week had the teams tied even.

Minnesota (4-3) at Chicago (7-0): The Vikings' situation is exacerbated by the presence of two other teams in the division — Detroit and Green Bay — who have designs on a playoff spot.

When the Vikings last played the Bears, in the third week of the season, they were leading, 17-9, in the third quarter. Then the injured Jim McMahon entered the game for Chicago and quickly threw three touchdowns passes as the Bears won, 33-24.

Four victories followed, although the last, 23-7 over the Packers, was somewhat misleading as the Bears lost four of seven fumbles. And McMahon has been unable to practice most of this week because of injuries to his buttocks and an ankle, while Keith Van Horn, the big right tackle, has a sprained ankle. (Bears favored by 8 points.)

Atlanta (1-6) at Dallas (5-2): The Falcons, with their new quarterback, David Archer, won for the first time last week, defeating the Saints. A loss to the Eagles cost the Cowboys' lead in the NFC East to one game, which means they can ill afford to lose to weak opponents. And the Falcons have given up more points than any other NFC team except Tampa Bay. An added plus for the Cowboys is that Danny White, who missed the Philadelphia game with sore ribs, is expected back. (Cowboys by 12½.)

New York (4-3) at New Orleans (3-4): Last season, the Giants' charge toward the playoffs was almost derailed when they lost a "little" game to Tampa Bay. This is another such game. Still, all signs point to the Giants winning. The Saints have lost their last two, their defense has been erratic, especially on passing plays, and their rebuilt offensive line has not protected Dave Wilson, the quarterback well. (Giants by 3½.)

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Seattle (4-3) at New York (5-2): The Jets have never beaten the Seahawks and are 0-5 against them at home. But if Freeman McNeil plays, the Jets have a better chance to control the ball and keep Ken O'Brien from having to pass more than 30 times. On the other hand, if the Seahawks get ahead early, they have their own ball-control expert in Curt Warner, who last Sunday had his best game in more than a month, rushing for 136 yards in a 13-10 overtime loss to Denver. (Jets by 3.)

San Diego (3-4) at Los Angeles (5-2): The Chargers will start Dan Fouts and his two favorite receivers, Kellen Winslow and Wes Chandler, for the first time Monday night since Winslow hurt his knee against the Raiders more than a year ago. But the Raiders own the Chargers, having won their last six encounters. The Raiders also have a four-game winning streak and superb defense. (Raiders by 6.)

Denver (5-2) at Kansas City (3-4): The Chiefs have lost three straight; the players are upset with the coach, John Mackovic, over intensified practices; Bill Kenney, the quarterback, has a bad back and a sore shoulder, and Todd Blackledge, his replacement, threw six interceptions in a 16-0 loss to the Rams. So, even though the Chiefs and Broncos have split their last four games, this meeting seems heavily weighted toward the Broncos, whose two losses were by 4 points each. (Broncos by 1.)

Pittsburgh (2-6) at Cincinnati (2-5): This game has to scare the Steelers for several reasons. One is that

they are accustomed to having a losing record this deep into the season. The other is that the Bengals have scored more points (211) than any other team in the conference. But they also have given up more (340) than any other team in the league. Which way their split personality carries them will likely determine who wins this game. The Bengals won the last, 37-24, for their first victory and the first of three straight losses for the Steelers. (Steelers by 1½.)

INTERCONFERENCE
Buffalo (1-6) at Philadelphia (3-4): The Bills beat the Colts for their first victory, but the Eagles are on an emotional high. With Ron Jaworski back starting at quarterback, the Eagles have won twice and Jaworski has not thrown an interception. Worse for the Bills, who have one of the weakest offenses in the league, the Eagles have one of the best defenses. Do not be surprised if the Eagles win in a shootout. (Eagles by 9.)

San Diego (3-4) at Indianapolis (2-5): The Packers used three quarterbacks in losing to the Bears last Monday night. But the Colts are so weak, winning only once in the last four games, that any one of the quarterbacks could lead the Packers to a victory. (Packers by 2.)

Houston (2-5) at St. Louis (3-4): Maybe the Oilers, who have so many good players, finally have turned things around with their 44-27 victory over Cincinnati. The Cardinals, who have won the only three times these teams have played, seem to be disintegrating. They have lost three in a row, without scoring more than 10 points in any game — and the defense has not yet held an opponent to fewer than 23 points. (Cardinals by 7.)

Miami (5-2) at Detroit (4-3): The Dolphins squeaked by the Buccaneers, winning by 41-38 on a field goal in the final seconds. But if they do not shore up their pass defense, the Dolphins could lose to anybody, even the Lions. (Dolphins by 6½.)

New England (4-3) at Tampa Bay (0-7): The Bucs stop here, at least their losing streak does. Their offense is, perhaps, the best it has been in the club's history, and the Patriots, operating with Steve Grogan, do not have the resources to score three touchdowns in one game. They have not since their victory on opening day against the Packers. (Patriots by 2½.)

Washington (3-4) at Cleveland (4-3): Bernie Kosar almost guided the Browns to a victory over the Raiders. But he did not, and Gary Danielson, who is healthy again, probably will start against the Redskins, who last lost to the Giants, 17-3. Poor Redskins. Their offense has gone piff. The Browns' defense is every bit as good as the Giants', maybe better because of the secondary. (Browns by 2½.)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

World Series

WORLD SERIES: GAME 5
Kansas City

St. Louis 0, Kansas City 6

St. Louis 0, Kansas City 1

St. Louis 0, Kansas City 1

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George Brett, the star of the Royals, fell into the Kansas City dugout and was just saved from serious injury when Lee May, a coach, kept his head from hitting the concrete floor.

Islanders' Goals Foil a Goal for Nordiques

The Associated Press

UNIONDALE, New York —

The New York Islanders got two goals from Denis Potvin early in the game, terrific goaltending from Kelly Hrudey late in the game, and heart Quebec, 6-4, Thursday night to foil the Nordiques' bid to tie the National Hockey League record for most victories at the start of a season.

Potvin scored both his goals within a 34-second span of a four-goal spurge in the first period.

NHL FOCUS

Hrudey came on for the beleaguered Billy Smith midway through the second period to turn back the Nordiques and hand them their first loss in eight games.

Elsewhere, Chicago beat New Jersey, 6-4; Philadelphia beat Hartford, 3-0, and Pittsburgh beat Toronto, 6-4.

The Islanders went to work early, with four goals on only seven shots, including Potvin's second

and third goals of the season, and held a 4-3 lead after one period.

Potvin assisted on a power-play goal by John Tonelli at the start of the second period and the Islanders scored again on a shot by Pat LaFontaine to go ahead 6-3.

The Nordiques rallied on goals by John Anderson and Mike Eagles midway through the second period. Then Hrudey relieved Smith, who had allowed five goals on 21 shots, and he made 17 saves while shutting out the Nordiques.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Spurs Trade Gervin to Bulls

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP) — George Gervin, who has been one of the top scorers in the NBA since 1974, was traded Thursday by the San Antonio Spurs to the Chicago Bulls for forward David Greenwood. Gervin, 33, led the league in scoring four seasons and seven times was on the all-star team. His agent said the Bulls had agreed to pick up the 12 months left on Gervin's \$750,000-a-year contract, which also carries incentives up to \$300,000.

But the 6-foot-7 (2-meter) guard was generally lackluster in the preseason. He also has been at odds with the

Czech Skater Loves His Zzzs

LONDON, Ontario (AP) — Josef Sabovick of Czechoslovakia, the favorite, finally woke up enough Thursday to figure skate to the lead in the opening round of the Skate Canada meet.

At 6:15 a.m., a fire alarm, triggered by a mechanical fault, woke most lodgers at the downtown motel housing the competitors. They filtered to the street, with many of the skaters trudging down stairs from the 14th floor. Sabovick, 21, slept through it.

At 7, his alarm clock woke him, but he turned it off and fell asleep again. At 7:30, with skating to begin in a half-hour, Craig Henderson of the U.S. team finally got through to Sabovick's room with a telephone call. Sabovick's explanation: "I was tired."

For the Record

Richie Evans, 44, a nine-time NASCAR Modified division champion, was killed Thursday when his car hit a wall during a practice run for the Winn-Dixie 500 at Martinsville Speedway in Virginia. (AP)

Quotable

Steve Ott of Britain on running the California Mile in hilly San Francisco: "I went through a stage of feeling awful to a stage of feeling terrible. Once I started to feel terrible, I was okay." (AP)

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POSTCARD

Turkey's Divided Town

By Emel Anil

SARP Turkey—When the Soviet-Turkish border was delineated in 1921, officials thought a small creek would make an easy, natural boundary at the Black Sea coast corner of the 380-mile frontier.

The small fishing village of Sarp, caught between steep mountains and the sea and located on both sides of the creek, was torn in two. Families were divided.

"It was done overnight. One morning people on the other side found themselves Soviet citizens," said a Turkish army lieutenant based with the border units.

Before 1921, the Turkish-Russian border kept changing, as a result of the many wars between the two countries. In World War I, the Russians captured part of what is now eastern Turkey. But they withdrew following the Bolshevik revolution, and in 1921, the two countries marked off their borders.

According to the headman of the village, Burhan Cakir, contact with family members and friends on the Soviet side was not difficult until 1938, when the Soviets barred crossings.

The Turkish side of the village has a population of 509 people, and villagers assume a similar number of ethnic Turks live on the other side.

The village mosque remained in the Turkish part, but because of its proximity, Cakir says, residents on the Soviet side hear the muezzin's call to Moslem prayers five times a day.

"We do not shout across. It is frowned upon. But we can hear people talking, if they are loud, on the northern bank," said one villager, Necati Aksoy.

The village is located in a militarily restricted area, and visits by reporters and foreigners are by special permission of the general staff headquarters in Ankara. A group of reporters from the Western media were recently allowed a visit as part of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization tour.

A small bridge spans the creek. On one side there is a Turkish marking stone in red and white, and on the Soviet side a similar one in red and green.

Lieutenant Cengiz Doganay, commander of the Turkish army platoon based in the village, said he and his Soviet counterpart meet on the bridge to discuss problems, such as ways to clean up the creek.

"If we want to take a flag, and the same for the other side," he said, warning reporters not to walk on the bridge to avoid provoking a protest from the Soviets.

The Soviets have installed a wire fence and four watchtowers.

Sarp is not an official border-crossing point. The headman said that every five years villagers can ask the Soviet side to allow a few relatives to enter Turkey for a visit. Permission is difficult to obtain, and only the old people are interested in a visit, he said.

The few visitors have to travel 180 miles (300 kilometers) east along the border to a crossing point in Kars province, then double back an equal distance to reach the other side of the creek.

The last visit was in 1981, by an old woman. Villagers are reluctant to disclose how many relatives they have on the northern bank, or give the identities of those who come.

A new customs house is under construction in the village, and by the end of 1987 a border crossing post is expected to be in operation.

Under a bilateral agreement between Turkey and the Soviet Union visitors have to return after a three-month stay. "If they die here, their bodies have to be sent back," said a villager.

Art Buchwald recently returned from a leave of absence after an illness. He is currently writing two columns a week, rather than three.

Irving Stone

By Grace Gluck

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—"In our household, The Book Is God," says Jean Stone, wife, chief editor and business manager to Irving Stone, the writer. She is not speaking of the Bible, but explaining that whatever book the couple happen to be working on together—he writing, she editing—is one they take very, very seriously.

Though their collaborations are usually hailed less for their literary merit than their enormous research, no one can accuse the Stones of writer's block or flagging sales. The 27 books they have produced so far have sold 30 million copies, be translated into about 80 languages, and made millions (how many is not divulged) for the authors and for Doubleday, their devoted publishers.

And now they have weighed in with their 28th, "Depths of Glory," a "biographical novel," with invented dialogue, about the Impressionist painter Camille Pissarro. Tipping the scales at 2 1/2 pounds (just over a kilo), with 653 pages, "Glory" is the Stone's third book about an artist since 1934, when "Lust for Life" (the story of Vincent van Gogh) became a best seller and launched their careers. In between there was "The Agony and the Ecstasy" (1961), an even more ripely told success whose hero was Michelangelo and which, like "Lust for Life," was made into a movie.

"We'd like Pissarro to become as well-known as van Gogh," said Stone, who at 82 is still a vigorous figure, soberly dressed in a suit of deep gray birdseye, his crinkly white hair bushing slightly out behind his ears. "But we know it will take a while." The couple came to New York recently from their Beverly Hills home on a promotional tour, a publishing ritual to which they pay willing obedience.

"Our friend Robert Nathan used to say, 'Isn't it enough to write the books? Why peddle them?'" said Mrs. Stone. "But in fact, it's an extension of our writing. If we can spend five years doing a book, we can spend two months on press, television and



Camille Pissarro (self-portrait about 1890); Irving Stone.

radio. We can't make people read the book, but we can sure let them know it's been born." To this day, she said, she wraps whatever book she is reading in a "Lust for Life" jacket, and on seeing a pile of Stone books lying flat in a bookstore, will stand a few of them upright so that buyers can see them better.

Though as subjects go, Pissarro lacks the glamour of van Gogh and Michelangelo, Stone has spared no detail that might pique the reader's interest. He gives a picture of Pissarro's travels as a painter and a family man (the artist lived with and later married his mother's maid, fathering a slew of children), and conjures up a Paris art world where the schmalz runs deep. In a scene at an artist's café, for instance, Pissarro encounters—as assembled at a single table—Gustave Courbet, Honoré Daumier, Pierre-Paul Proudhon, Paul Ferdinand Gachet (van Gogh's physician) and Charles Baudelaire, among other 19th-century cultural luminaries. (Who picked up the check is not disclosed.)

At one point in the evening, the artist advises Pissarro in a "college" of homespun sentiments. "Art's a staple. Like bread or wine or a warm coat in winter," one says. "Man's spirit grows hungry for art in the same way his stomach grows for food," adds another. "Fill the hours with



Camille Pissarro (self-portrait about 1890); Irving Stone.

work the way you fill a pot for soup. Add stock, vegetables, spices, but never let the fire under it go out."

Although he did not invent the "biographical novel," Stone has pushed it a long way, having produced a dozen books in the genre. Aside from the three artists, he has applied what he calls his "dramatized fact" technique to such disparate subjects as Mary Todd Lincoln, Eugene V. Debs, Abigail Adams, Sigmund Freud and Charles Darwin. The genre has its disparagers—one critic has referred to Stone as "the Barbra Streisand of biography," because the Stones defend it as no less "authentic" than facts presented straight. "Historians tell us how accurate our work is," said Jean Stone.

Her husband adds that he prefers the technique over straight biographies—of which he has written several—partly because it gives him a chance to use the "novelistic skills" he developed in early attempts at playwrighting. "And also," he went on, "I know from experience that biographies have a limited audience. We have thousands of readers who love this form, are thrilled by it, who never get near a conventional biography."

For each book, the Stones bone up in libraries, hiring translators for foreign-language documents; then go on location to do re-

search. They make lengthy visits to the places where their subjects lived. Working on "The Agony and the Ecstasy," for instance, Mrs. Stone studied Renaissance culture and Italian at UCLA. Then the couple sold their Beverly Hills house to live for an extended period in Florence and Rome.

For the Darwin book, the scientist's home in London was opened to them. The couple slept in his bedroom and Stone worked in his study. "I could feel and hear his pen scratching on the paper as I sat at his desk," he said. At one point, they lived and worked in his studio at Engery. The Stones have been partners—marital and literary—for 51 years, having met when he was trying vainly to place the manuscript of "Lust for Life." A born editor, according to Stone, she slugged down the manuscript so strategically that a publisher (Longmans Green) snapped it up. They got married on the \$250 advance. "I became indispensable," says Mrs. Stone. "It really takes two to do the job. And we've always worked together, even after our two children came along. If I was busy typing, Irving did the diaries."

She has done one book on her own, "Dear Theo," a selection of Vincent van Gogh's letters, published in 1937. But until recently, in the interest of sales, it carried her husband's name. "I never cared about the credit until women's lib came along," says Jean Stone, whose name appears as the editor in all of the Stone books. "I didn't need it—I have the inner satisfaction of what I've done. But the book is still in print, and I finally said I'd like my name on it. It's been tough to get them to print it in type as large as Irving's."

PEOPLE

Texas Honors Geneticists

The University of Texas Board of Regents honored two Nobel Prize-winning geneticists Thursday with a \$1-million honorarium to further their research. Michael S. Brown and Joseph L. Goldstein, researchers at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas, were each given \$500,000 checks—the first of five installments—after the regents met Wednesday. The Nobel committee in Stockholm awarded Brown and Goldstein the 1985 prize in medicine, saying their work "drastically widened our understanding of the cholesterol metabolism and increased our possibilities to prevent and treat" hardening of the arteries and heart attacks. Bob Feenley, a spokesman for the regents, said the \$1 million bonus is the first monetary award the regents have given Nobel winners. The regents specified that the researchers must use \$50,000 a year for general program and research support and \$50,000 for equipment purchases. Goldstein and Brown are to receive the Nobel Prize on Dec. 10 in Stockholm.

Lutz Rathenow, the East German playwright whose works have often been critical of the Communist regime, has received permission to visit West Germany for the first time, West German sources said Thursday. Rathenow, 33, who had 30 travel applications rejected in the past seven years, will travel to the West German city of Münster to attend the premiere on Nov. 1 and 2 of his plays "Boden 41" (Lot 41) and "Das Spiel: Zimmer 312" (The Game: Room 312). He will also take part in a symposium on the "Culture and Theater in East Germany." Communist authorities have barred Rathenow's works from large audiences, and, so far, they have been staged only in East German student clubs.

A judge has barred the sale of a private collection of paintings by artist Georgia O'Keeffe until experts determine whether the works, valued at \$5 million, are of "museum quality." The paintings were bequeathed by O'Keeffe's sister, Anna O'Keeffe Young, to a foundation named after Young's late husband, The Robert R. Young Foundation donated one of the paintings to an unidentified muse-

um and decided to sell the other through Sotheby's in New York. A Dec. 5 auction of American paintings. But Sotheby's refused to list the sale until the will by late the terms of the will left by Mrs. Young, a Newport philanthropist who died in February at age 93. Superior Court Judge Richard J. Israel said that under the terms of the will, lesser paintings in the collection could be sold, but the others must be given to museums. O'Keeffe, who is 98, has been in seclusion recently in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Prince Charles paid a night visit to some of London's poorer neighborhoods to see how the capital's homeless, some of whom sleep in boxes on the sidewalk, are fending for themselves. Harold Haywood, one of his aides, said Thursday. Haywood said the prince has made two of his houses in London available as overnight shelters for those who have nowhere else to go. Buckingham Palace Minister Margaret Thatcher's office said the prince was not criticizing her in remarks on urban decay attributed to him by a royal adviser this week. In an interview published Wednesday in The Manchester Evening News, the royal architectural adviser Rod Hickey was quoted as saying Charles was worried he might "succeed to the throne of a divided Britain" in which minorities in inner cities felt alienated. Hickey said the prince told him he wanted to help the unemployed and racial minorities. As the heir to a constitutional monarchy, Prince Charles is supposed to avoid taking sides on political issues.

The writer-director Billy Wilder, 79, whose film credits include "Sunset Boulevard," "Some Like It Hot," and "The Apartment," is the 1986 winner of the American Film Institute's Lifetime Achievement Award.

One of Sweden's richest men, the building tycoon Fredrik Lundberg, 34, said Thursday he was moving to Switzerland with his family to avoid paying death duties.

French Winegrowers Predict Good Vintage

Reuters

PARIS—France's 1985 vintage will be better, both in quantity and quality, than was feared after this winter's biting frosts, according to winegrowers' associations.

"It will be a very good year, maybe even an exceptional one," said Lucien Rateau, head of the Burgundy Winegrowers' Association. He said it was too early to make a definite judgment but the 1985 crop can be compared with quality years such as 1978 or 1984. Vineyards benefited from a dry summer and unusually warm fall weather.

Art Buchwald recently returned from a leave of absence after an illness. He is currently writing two columns a week, rather than three.

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